

Our Struggle Not Over Yet, Vow Ford Rolling Mill Men

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The struggle of 2,500 Rolling Mill workers at the Ford Rouge plant, that saw them refuse to work for five days, is not over.

Ever since Sunday, Oct. 1, the rank and file steel workers of the Rolling Mill took their stand that they would not work until a pro-company decision of "impartial" umpire Harry Shulman, cutting their wages \$30 to \$50 a week would be reversed.

Shulman ruled that these workers who formerly got paid time and a half for Saturday work and double time for Sunday, didn't have to be paid that any more. Straight time would be the rate.

They work on a seven-day operation and when their five-day work week falls into a Saturday and Sunday that's when the premium time was to be paid, until "impartial" Shulman ruled for the company.

The workers were finally forced to return to work Friday, Oct. 6. In the course of this fight against wage cuts, Carl Stellato, president of Local 600, who parades around claiming he put "the guts back in Local 600," took a stand against the Rolling Mill workers' struggle.

Stellato "distinguished" himself by terming the strike a wildcat and told the Rolling Mill workers:

"We cannot permit wildcat strikes of a few members to affect the democratic and economic rights of the 65,000 Rouge workers."

★

DURING THE five-day struggle Stellato devoted himself entirely to keeping up this line and never once demanded from the company a meeting to discuss the strikers' demands.

During this entire week of strike by the Rolling Mill workers, the rest of the Rouge Ford workers were never informed nor asked for an opinion on the demands of the strikers. All week long they read in the boss press how a group of their fellow-workers were "threatening the jobs of thousands."

But the voice of the workers was heard. Some 15,000 of them signed circulating petitions in the Rouge demanding the revocation of the five-year, no-strike, wage freeze, escalator contract negotiated Labor Day by UAW President Walter Reuther and ex-FBI agent John Bugas, now company vice-president.

Stellato signed his name to that contract. Nothing was done by Reuther or Stellato during the secret negotiations with Bugas on the demand of the Rolling Mill workers for a return to premium time for Saturday and Sunday work.

That's why the struggle of the Rolling Mill workers is not over. The fight now goes to a stage of getting rid of the five-year contract and in that way the Rolling Mill workers will get back the \$30 to \$50 wage cut, which Stellato condones when he orders the workers back to work and becomes the "hero" of the boss press here.

The guts in Ford Local this last week belonged to the Rolling Mill workers.

'SECRFT' UN DOCUMENTS PROVE RHEE ATTACKED NORTHKOREA

— See Page 3 —

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WAYNE U. STUDENT PAPER HITS HEARST 'FREEDOM CRUSADE'

DETROIT. — A blistering editorial signed by the editors of the Wayne University newspaper, the *Collegian* blasts the "Crusade for Freedom" this week as, "an invasion on the dignity of the thinking man and a threat to the very freedom it purports to exalt." They charge it is a loyalty oath.

The "Crusade for Freedom" is sponsored locally by the Hearst Press, station WJR, and Victor Reuther. Nationally, it is headed by Gen. Lucius Clay, the man who freed Ilse Koch, the Bitch of Buchenwald.

The editors state that because they DO believe in freedom and the dignity of the individual and are willing to resist tyranny wherever it appears, they "will not sign the freedom scroll."

They also point out that the scroll amounts to a potential nation-wide "loyalty" oath and that people can be intimidated, ostracized and fired from their jobs for refusing to sign.

Under such circumstances, "What has happened to YOUR freedom" asks the *Collegian*.

Meet Travis and Glenn, A Real Peoples Ticket

DETROIT. — The Progressive Party's two statewide candidates in the 1950 elections, Robert Travis, for Secretary of State and Virginia Glenn for State Treasurer are truly peoples' candidates.

Travis is known throughout the labor movement as the man who led the 1938 General Motors sitdown strike in the city of Flint giving the leadership that won the first contract with that giant corporation.

Virginia Glenn comes from Grand Rapids. She is the wife of a leader of the United Auto Workers, William Glenn. She is known for her long time leadership in the fight for peace and civil rights. Her activities among her own

people, the Negro people, in the fight for FEPC, against police brutality, for non-segregated public housing are well known.

Both candidates, speaking at the recent convention of the Progressive Party, pledged that one of the main points in their campaigning would be the defeat of Proposal No. 3 on the ballot this November.

Proposal No. 3 would wipe out Art 2, Sec. 4 of the Michigan Constitution, that guarantees freedom of speech, press, etc.

Proposal No. 3, both candidates have pointed out, is part of the police-state legislation passed by the last special session of the legislature. The police-state legislation would send to jail for life anyone whom a special squad of the State

police would find guilty of being "subversive."

The candidates charged that not a single public hearing was held on the four bills passed and not a Democrat or Republican voted against this slaughter of people's rights and liberties.

In addition both candidates pointed out this week, the cost of living has taken another leap, with 13 out of 25 food items increasing since the outbreak of the war in Korea.

No effort, or comments, they said is forthcoming from any of the GOP or Democratic candidates to demand a rollback of prices, institution of rigid price controls and no wage freezes, which is the program of Travis and Mrs. Glenn.

Save the State Bill of Rights:

Vote 'No' on Proposal 3 Nov. 7

L. A. Defies, Kayoes Little McCarran Law

LOS ANGELES.—Within a week, two judges here have ruled the county registration of Communists ordinance unconstitutional, thereby delivering a body blow to such restrictive legislation in other cities and counties throughout the country. In their decisions, the judges went so far as to say that they were of the opinion that the McCarran police-state measures of which the local laws were a miniature were also unconstitutional. The two decisions on the county ordinance were seen here as a blow to the city ordinance requiring registration of Communists.

Instrumental in winning the first round against the ordinance was the general defiance of the law by local Communists and the broad movement in defense of civil liberties and against McCarran-type laws.

The first decision on the county law was made by Justice of the Peace Meyer B. Marion in the case of Henry Steinberg, county legislative director of the Communist Party and first person arrested under the ordinance.

Judge Marion's 21-page ruling upheld every point of the defense made by Ben Margolis, attorney for Steinberg. He ruled that the county ordinance violated the guarantee of freedom of speech, press and assembly of both state and federal constitutions.

AN EVEN MORE "cogent objection," wrote Judge Marion, is that the measure provides "vague, indefinite and unascertainable" standards of registration.

"In my opinion," he said further, "the McCarran bill itself is unconstitutional for the same reasons I have given on the county law."

Expressing antipathy to the Communist Party, the judge, nevertheless, noted that it was not a crime to be a member of the party. There were sufficient laws on the books to handle sabotage and violence, he wrote.

Deputy District Attorney Thomas P. Finnerty, prosecutor in the case, announced that the ruling would be appealed to the higher court.

Margolis hailed the decision as "a signal victory in defense of civil rights of the people. Eighteen attorneys, including former state attorney General Robert W. Finny, A. L. Werin, head of California's ACLU, and other prominent figures

A PEACE GROUP THAT MADE WORLD NEWS

Special to The Worker

BALTIMORE.—If there ever was an acorn that grew into a strong oak tree it's the Maryland Committee for Peace. Its growth was phenomenal for in a few short months its branches of peace spread around the world.

It happened three weeks ago when a delegation from the peace committee knocked on the doors of United Nations delegates from the Soviet Union and the United States. The delegation, headed by Gunther Wertheimer, 25-year-old Johns Hopkins University student, bore an open letter and four questions asked by its 3,000 signers.



The questions were submitted to Soviet delegate Jacob Malik and to the public liaison officer for the U. S. group to the UN, Chester Williams. They asked if their respective governments would agree not to be the first to use the A-bomb, would favor general disarmament and outlawing atomic weapons, would back a meeting between the top leaders of their countries and would support a free flow of information between the two countries.

To all questions Malik replied with one word: "Yes." Williams gave the delegation a brushoff.

The replies of the Soviet delegate and the brusque brush-off of U. S. delegate spread around the world.

NONE OF THE 200-ODD delegates who attended the committee's organizing conference one brisk Sunday afternoon in March ever dreamed that they would one day make world history.

They met in the parish house of the Christ Episcopal Church to map out a businesslike campaign for peace. They were working people representing AFL and CIO unions, church people, a host of Negro people representing numerous civic and fraternal organizations, and just plain people who wanted peace.

They decided to go to the people of Maryland with a peace ballot. The ballot asked a "yes" or "no" vote on outlawing the hydrogen and atomic bomb, and a meeting of the USSR and the U. S. to negotiate their differences.

In two months, the committee collected 25,000 ballots, over 99 percent of them voting "yes" to the two questions. The announcement was made in three-quarter page ads in the Baltimore Morning Sun and Evening Sun. It was sponsored by a group of 100 prominent civic, church and professional people.

The advertisements set off a series of attacks led by the Sun papers, and joined in by both the House Un-American Committee and its Maryland counterpart. Some people were pressured into resigning from the peace committee amid headlines.

But in the next month, the peace committee collected 25,000 more votes on its ballot.

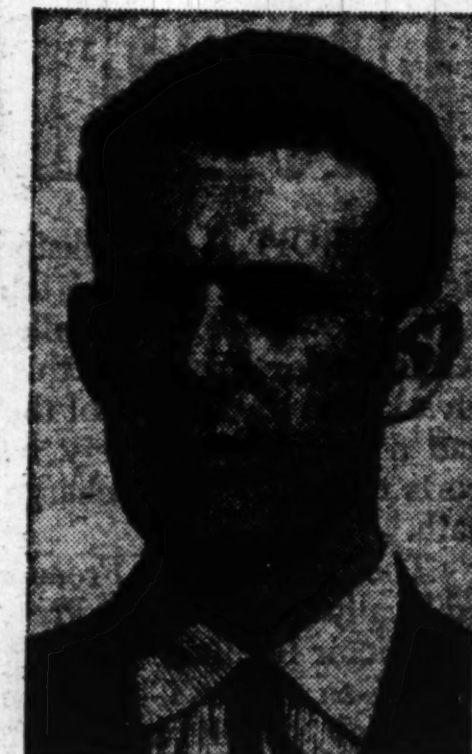
ON JULY 22, a delegation from the peace committee traveled to the UN and left the 50,000 peace ballots with Secretary General Trygve Lie.

Two months later another peace committee delegation went back to Lake Success with the open letter signed by about 3,000 Marylanders, including close to 100 clergymen.

Peace Committee Chairman, Dr. Ruth Bleier, senior interne at Baltimore's large Sinai Hospital, was on duty when the delegation went to New York. She was overjoyed when she heard of Malik's replies to the questions.

She pictured Malik's replies as "half a bridge" between the U. S. and Russia. "We call upon our government to complete this bridge of negotiations over which leads the road to peace," she added.

Now the peace committee, having nourished its acorn into a giant oak by digging into the peace sentiments of the people of Maryland, is working on methods of bridge-building.



HENRY STEINBERG
Refused to Register

filed briefs supporting the defense arguments.

MRS. LA RUE McCORMICK, housewife also arrested under the ordinance, was released after Justice of the Peace Stanley Moffitt ruled that "no legislative body can make a finding on something that has not yet happened."

He said his decision was "along the lines of the ruling made" by Judge Marion.

Mrs. McCormick was arrested by Lieut. Pascoe, who like many others smitten by the hate-Communists bug is seeking a political promotion. He tried to have the arraignment delayed but the housewife, a veteran fighter for civil rights, insisted before Judge Moffitt that she be arraigned. She pleaded not guilty to the charge that she failed to register. The judge agreed to immediate arraignment and set the bail at \$50.

She explained that she had been "dragged out of the backyard" by the deputies and had no opportunity to bring bail money with her. Judge Moffitt permitted her to go home to get it even though Pascoe objected.

Gus Brown, a leader of the CIO Furniture Workers Union, has also been arrested under the ordinance. A broad trade union committee has been set up in his defense.

Ford Pact Sets Off Storm Among Workers

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The boasts of "labor" editors of the daily newspapers some weeks ago that United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther had the Ford workers nailed down with the new five-year no-strike contract got a rude setback this last week.

One week after the UAW chiefs had announced that Ford workers "enthusiastically" voted for the contract with wages tied to government cost of living indexes, 2,500 steel workers from the Rouge Rolling Mill were on strike against the contract.

Then the same week 15,000 Rouge workers signed a petition demanding the revocation of the contract, more wages and no escalator clauses.

THE STRIKE of the Rolling Mill workers started because the company began enforcing a 1949 decision that the steel workers would not be paid time and half for Saturday and double time for Sunday. The decision was made by "impartial" umpire Harry Shulman whose reputation is that he rules on the big ones for the company and the little ones for the workers.

The steel workers work on seven day operations. When their five day work week included Saturday and Sunday then premium pay was in order. The umpire ruled the company didn't have to pay premium wages.

The workers struck against this, declaring that they lost \$30 to \$50 a week by this pro-company decision.

THE WORKERS immediately became the target for attack from the company, the press, Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, and the top UAW brass. Reuther,

who negotiated the contract in secret talks with company vice president John Bugas and put up no fight for premium pay for the Rolling Mill workers, kept his mouth shut about the strike.

Significantly the only leaders who spoke up and said the local should support the demands, were five local executive board members among whom were Ed Lock, president of the Plastic Building and John Boatin, president, Motor Building. Lock and Boatin are on trial this week, charged with being "subservient" to the Communist Party. Stellato brought the charges against them. Also on trial are Nelson Davis, vice president Production Foundry, Dave Moore, vice president, Axel Building and John Gallo, recording secretary, Motor Building. All five are pioneer organizers of Ford local, the most honored union title one can hold in the Ford plant.

After the Rolling Mill workers returned to work, Oct. 6 the company announced somewhat fearfully that they thought it "wasn't ended yet." Other workers, along with the Rolling Mill workers may prove the company is correct. Tool and Die makers are talking about wanting more money, they are 15c below rates in jobbing shops. Maintenance workers are getting \$1 less than AFL maintenance workers doing the same work. Speedup in the plant is terrific. Ford forced the workers to produce 1,000,000 cars and trucks in the first six months of 1950. Production for the entire year of 1949 was 1,070,000 vehicles.

British Workers Put Labor Chiefs on Spot

Rank and file Labor opposition to the British government's wage freeze policies at home and imperialist policies abroad broke through the annual Labor Party conference, despite official attempts at suppression.

Writing from London, the New York Post's Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., reported: "The great open secret in Britain today is that a large portion of the rank and file of the Labor Party is unhappy over the UN action in Korea."

A combined resolution calling for a ban on the atom bomb, disarmament and recognition of People's China was backed at the Labor parley by 39 local party organizations and two national unions. It was defeated by the machine, and the government's pro-Wall Street foreign policy was approved by the parley. However 881,000 votes were recorded in opposition to the 4,861,000 for the government.

THE PARTY CHIEFS cracked down on rank and file expression, government officials receiving the lion's share of the speaking time.

Nevertheless, some expression of the kind of rank and file Labor opinion which so perturbs Schlesinger was permitted at the Conference.

It was reflected by such resolutions put before the Labor parley as that of the Cirencester and Tewksbury branches which demanded that the government "end the present foreign policy, with its inherent subservience to the capitalist-imperialist United States of America and to seek closer relations with the Socialist countries of the world."

A FORMER LABOR MP, Donald Chamberlain, warned on Korea: "Do not think that the flame-



DYAD in The London Daily Worker depicts ML 5 (similar to the FBI) investigating protests against the wage freeze.

throwers and fire bombs have solved the problems of the Far East."

Rather than court defeat on the government's wage freeze policy and faced with 47 separate resolutions blasting the policy, the Labor Party chieftains approved a 'compromise' calling on the government and the Trades Union Congress to initiate wage increases.

But the measure of the government's sincerity is its unrestrained attack on the many rank-and-file strikes for wage boosts which have broken out in defiance of sell-out policies. In the London gas workers' strike, the government has failed strike leaders under an ancient, heretofore unused law.

Graft Expose Rocks Old Parties in N. Y.

Exposure of the deep-seated corruption in New York's political life has rocked both major parties and has become the chief theme of their leading candidates for state and city offices. Since the city is under Democratic Administration, that party has been on the defensive. But Gov. Dewey and his GOP state administration also find themselves highly vulnerable. The facts concerning the \$20,000,000 a year city bookie business and the \$2,000,000 annual graft to the police have been widely known for a long time, and Dewey has done nothing about them. The state government is responsible for overseeing law enforcement in the city.

At the 1950 session of the State Legislature, small-fry Republicans from rural areas clamored for Dewey to step into New York City and open up the scandal. They hoped to cash in politically. Dewey turned them down, however. He was then up to his neck in a deal with Mayor O'Dwyer, whereby he would stay out of the city in return for O'Dwyer's support to his state program for starving the city financially. In addition, there was the fear that a probe would extend to graft-ridden Republican machines upstate.

IT COST the citizens of New York a doubling of the fare and wide losses in funds for schools, nurseries and many other social services, as well as expansion of corruption in virtually all government departments.

The disclosures of police graft have also been highly embarrassing to the "Liberal" Party, which is allied to Tammany Hall this

year and is backing its choice for Mayor, Ferdinand Pecora.

The only party which comes into the election with clean hands is the American Labor Party. It has no ties to the corrupt machines. Since its existence is based upon a principled program rather than self-enrichment, it alone offers the means of cleaning up the corruption.

WHY DID THE GRAFT scandal in the Police Department break at this time? An inner squabble within the Democratic machine in Brooklyn pitted Mayor O'Dwyer, a Brooklynite, against Democratic Chairman and Borough President John Cashmore. O'Dwyer sought to remove Cashmore as Democratic leader. In retaliation, Cashmore's district attorney, Miles McDonald, opened up slightly on notorious police graft with the idea of forcing O'Dwyer to back down.

In the subsequent political melee, O'Dwyer called the investigation a "witchhunt," and attempted to turn the wrath of the police and the city against the McDonald probe.

Having opened up slightly, the Democrats found themselves forced in self-defense to go much further than in similar gestures in the past because of fear that the GOP would make capital of it in the election. Now they can claim

that they, not Dewey, are cleaning up the mess. Actually, the investigation has touched lightly on only one aspect of the general corruption in all phases of government which spread rapidly under the O'Dwyer-Tammany regime.

THE ELECTION PICTURE for the Democrats has become highly complicated with the "independent" candidacy of Vincent Impellitteri, the acting Mayor. Tammany is frightened that this, together with the graft scandal, will cost it the Mayoralty.

Hence, it demanded that O'Dwyer come back to New York to put his blessing on McDonald's probe of the corruption before going off to Mexico as Ambassador. There is wide belief the Democrats will make him the "fall guy" in an effort to save themselves. His responsibility is obvious, but only as the political front for the entire Tammany machine.

Meanwhile, a sinister element has been the build-up of the new Police Commissioner, Thomas Murphy, a hack witchhunter who prosecuted the Hiss case. Observers recall how the FBI was glamorized for its "gang-busting," and was able to exploit the glamor in becoming an American Gestapo. There is danger the same procedure will be used with Murphy.

the local a couple months ago which cost two workers their jobs and one worker, Roy Webb, a broken back. Webb and several others still face charges on this matter. One worker told this correspondent:

"It looks like the company and the Steffes gang wanted to get everybody out of the way that might oppose this sell-out on the contract! They wanted to shut everybody up and claim all opponents would be unpatriotic."

CLAUDE KEIM is reported to have raised the war specter as a justification for accepting so little. The hundreds of ex-GI's in the crowd were especially vocal in booing him.

Paul Steffes projected the sell-out strategy, according to reports, which was in essence: "Either take what the company offers or we'll have to strike." Horrendous pictures were drawn of the hardships which a strike would bring. But the workers were not impressed.

According to the press, the heads of the locals in the Nash chain will meet with the company in Detroit on Wednesday and come back with new proposals. On Monday, in the Milwaukee Nash plant, notices were posted calling for two special meetings Sunday, Oct. 15—one in the morning and one in the afternoon. "To vote upon the new terms proposed by the company, and to take a strike vote if they are rejected."

The Steffes machine is maneuvering frantically in Milwaukee to regain lost ground, and is bringing in Walter Reuther himself on October 20 to mesmerize the membership. In Kenosha, the Maxin machine, also Reutherite, is also staggering from blows given by the membership. There is every possibility that their playing with the strike weapon may result in a strike, for the sentiment of the membership is for a 15 percent increase, no five year contract; wage reopeners; no escalator clause; no speedup.

THE FIVE year provision seemed to be the second feature most objected to. There seemed to be considerable sentiment for a periodic reopening of the contract on wage demands.

The speed-up provision which was contained in the Local 72 version of the agreement, calling for joint company and union cooperation to increase productivity, was not brought out in the Local 75 meeting.

A number of workers noted a connection between the attempt of the Steffes machine to railroad this sell-out agreement and the violence against peace-advocates in speedup.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

You Don't Really Want a Football Column . . .

THE SAME OLD QUESTION of American League superiority comes out of the late lamented World Series. The AL must be really stronger or how come they win so many of the World Series?

It's been true in a certain sense, the sense that the Yankees are part of the American League. Since breaking the ice in 1921, the Yankees have won 17 of the last 30 American League pennants. Thirteen times they took the Series. In Series not involving the Yanks the score is 7-6 favor the National League, which is reasonable enough considering that the leagues draw their material from the same sources.

Why have the Yanks been such a dominant team over the last three decades? Because they are primarily the team with the real big dough operating in a big money making Stadium in the biggest city in the country. The Yanks were the club able to go out and buy the young Babe Ruth away from Boston and on the momentum of the Babe's fabulous feats clean up much more and be able to offer the most to the good young prospects, go into the open market and outbid everyone in sight for the players they wanted.

Joe DiMaggio, the hub of so many pennants, was not a product of the Yankee farm system, effective though Weiss's well lubricated setup has been. The Yanks were able to take the biggest gamble, get the most money down in a hurry on the barrelhead for this extraordinary prospect, and in addition, use the Ruth-built glamor, comparatively high salary prospects and World Series lure as an argument.

Tommy Henrich was similarly grabbed off when declared a free agent by ex-Commissioner Landis. Red Ruffing, pitching mainstay of a whole host of flag teams, was bought from Boston. Among the World Series operatives who just beat the Phils, Allie Reynolds, be it remembered, was snared from Cleveland, Ed Lopat from the White Sox. A year ago the Yanks were able to add to their cast the Pacific Coast's leading hitter, Gene Woodling, by the simple expedient of outbidding everyone else. In the middle of the '49 race they were able to dip into the National League and come up with \$50,000 worth of Johnny Mize, whose Series pinch hit off Ralph Branca swung the tide and helped prove "American League superiority." This year they tossed Pittsburgh 35 Cs for another, NL veteran, Johnny Hopp. His ninth inning grand slam won a key pennant game in the last week.

Not to take anything away from the Yanks. Nor even to minimize the farm system that has produced straight Yankees like Raschi, Rizzuto, Berra, Bauer and now Ed Ford. But it's interesting to see how the Yanks get that way, and to show that the alleged American League superiority has really been Yankee superiority. Now if you just insist on saying, "But the Yanks are PART of the American League, and the American League must be stronger because it wins the most," then I surrender.

INCIDENTALLY, FOR THOSE who didn't notice, the Yankee chain ended its jinxrow setup this summer, with two fine young players farmed out as a start. The remaining big league organizations which are still stubbornly lily white from top to bottom are the Phils, Pirates, Reds and Cards in the National, A's, Red Sox, Senators, Tigers, and Browns in the American.

Cleveland is definitely bringing up outfielder Harry Simpson from the San Diego farm. He will be the third Negro player on the roster. Simpson, a rightfielder with run producing power, could add explosive punch to a lineup that was already shaping up as a pitchers' nightmare, a power packed young outfit good for years to come. The long and lean 24-year-old socker, who is built like and swings like Ted Williams, leads the Coast league by far with 148 rbis. His .326 average includes 33 homers.

The Indian infield is set, with Easter, Avila, Boone and Rosen figuring to improve with experience. Mitchell, Doby, Simpson and Kennedy will be the outfielders. The addition of Simpson's bat, the natural improvement of the potentially tremendous infield, and a normal year from an injury-free Mike Garcia on the mound are expected to win the 1951 pennant, says Hank Greenberg, who points out that the club finished only six games out, a big improvement over '49, and was pointed upward at season's end.

Casey Stengel, with a fat two-year contract in his pocket, says the Yanks can do it again. Detroit fans, and some Bostonians vow wait till next year. In the National we may have a new manager in Brooklyn, the Giants finished hot—say, heck with this silly football, let's start the 1951 baseball season!

ARMY REVIEWS GILBERT CASE

(Continued from page 5)
dential bombings of the 24th Infantry by U. S. planes.

The American Labor Party addressed a request to Rep. Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, to convene an emergency session of the committee for a full investigation of the policies and procedures which resulted in Lieut. Gilbert's conviction. At the same time, the ALP launched a postcard campaign addressed to President Truman, asking him to act at once to revoke the court martial sentence.

The Furriers Joint Council of New York, in behalf of its 12,000 members, asked President Truman and Army Secretary Pace to stay the execution of Lieut. Gilbert and abolish jinxrow in the armed services. The Furriers' appeal declared that the union membership considers the trial of Lieut. Gilbert

"unfair and prejudicial."

A citizens rally at the monument of the Negro soldier on Chicago's South Side protested the court martial and urged President Truman to revoke the death sentence and free Lieut. Gilbert.

Another delegation protested directly to the United Nations. Following the lead of the Harlem Trade Union Council's delegation last week, 22 New York college students, led by John Harper, president of the NAACP chapter of the New York City College, urged the UN to intervene in an effort to save Lieut. Gilbert's life. As in the case of the Harlem Trade Union Council delegation, they were met by UN Secretariat Leo Malania, who said the case was in "internal military matter" of the U. S. The students decided to form a permanent organization to press the case.

Nash Workers Reject Reutherite Pact 3-1

By Special Correspondent

MILWAUKEE.—Local 75, UAW-CIO, with 7,400 members at Nash-Kelvinator's auto body plant, voted 2,289 to 809 to reject an agreement with the company providing a wage

increase of eight cents across the board plus four cents more next June. The proposed agreement would run for five years with an escalator clause and a "productivity" or speedup proviso. Local 72 at the Kenosha Nash plant had earlier rejected the same agreement by a 55 percent, and their action had helped to spur the negative vote in Local 75.

At the Sunday meeting, The Worker was informed that there was tremendous discontent with the Reutherite-ACTU machine of Local 75 headed by Herman and Paul Steffes and Claude Keim president, secretary-treasurer, and recording secretary respectively, for their attempts to railroad approval of the unpopular agreement. All three were booed, as

UE District 6 Sets Up Own FEP Committee

WILKINSBURG, Pa.—District 6 of the United Electrical Workers, Independent, has established a Fair Employment Practice Committee to lead the fight for the breaking down of discrimination in employment and upgrading of its Negro members and to conduct educational work to strengthen the solidarity among the Negro and white membership for the union. The committee will also conduct similar activities in the communities where the union has locals.

Samson Goodman, of UE Local 610, Westinghouse Air Brake and Signal Co. plant, is committee chairman. He served as a division steward there for over three years.

Force Cobo to Backdown On Frameup of Coleman

DETROIT.—Mass pressure by broad sections of labor and the Negro people have forced Mayor Cobo's "loyalty commission" to send its charges against Mr. Tom Coleman back to the "loyalty investigating committee."

The Tom Coleman Defense Committee, headed by State Sen. Patrick Walsh and Rev. Charles A. Hill, announced that "in view of the admission by the Loyalty Commission that the case against Coleman was 'inadequately drawn,' it is clear that our committee's characterization of the Coleman case as a 'frameup' was right."

The Cobo gang at City Hall was forced to withdraw its "charges" against Coleman, Negro leader of the United Public Workers, after more and more people protested the clearly anti-Negro, anti-labor charges.

The fact that the entire Negro community and very large sections of labor and the people generally are aroused and angry over the attempted frameup of Mr. Coleman is shown by the powerful defense committee.

Included among the members of this committee are: Rev. W. A. Hilliard; Rev. O. C. Thomas; Rev. John Kolb; Rev. T. T. Timberlake, head of the Baptist Ministers Alliance; Rev. Jesse J. McNeil; Rev. E. T. Byrd; Lee Cain, chairman, FEPC Committee, Dodge Local 3, UAW-CIO; Dean Robb and Cora Brown, attorneys; Louise Blackman, a reporter, and Collins C. George, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier.

The committee has demanded an end to the persecution of Tom Coleman, "and an apology to Mr. Coleman from the Loyalty Investigating Committee, now that the Loyalty Commission by its action has admitted that the charges will not stand up."

Police Commissioner Boos also has admitted that the charges against Coleman "could not be substantiated in court."

Chevy Forge Men Stop GM's Speedup Attempt

DETROIT.—Chevrolet Forge workers here last week balked at company efforts to initiate a speedup of 33 percent on a job. The attempted boost in production took place on the buffing line when the company put a new truck bumper into production.

Despite attempts at intimidation the buffers stuck together and refused to accept the backbreaking speedup.

The company then tried to split up the workers by calling them into the office, one at a time and waving UAW president Walter Reuther's five year contract at them but to no avail.

Under the headline of "Everybody's Business" the Detroit Free Press relates how, "GM Surpasses 1949 Production."

GM produced more cars and trucks in the first nine months of this year than it produced in 12 months in 1949.

In the first nine months of 1949, GM produced 2,771,194. For the first nine months of 1950, GM produced 2,884,091 cars and trucks.

And that ain't all. C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors speaking down in Wilmington, Del. said that the first three months of 1951 should be comparable with the "best of 1950."

Food Costs Zoom In Detroit Again

Since the Korean war these foods have shown the following percentage increase from June 15 to Sept. 15

Hamburger, 7.5; veal cutlets, 8.5; bacon 13.1; fish, 4.5; salmon, 30.2; butter, 1.2; fresh milk, 2.8; (milk went up one cent a quart after this survey) eggs, 32.7 per dozen; bananas, 13.8; beans, green, 22.2; carrots, 10.1; coffee, 15.4; shortening, 8.7; and sugar, 6.1.

U. of M. Group Hits Faculty Loyalty Oaths

ANN ARBOR.—The University of Michigan chapter of the Council of Arts, Sciences and the Professions has voted to circulate petitions denouncing the discharge of more than a score of faculty members at the University of California as a violation of academic freedom.

The U. of C. faculty members had refused to sign a "non-Communist" oath.

CP Leads Fight For Democracy, ADA Man Says

DETROIT.—Abe Zwerdling, the lawyer reportedly picked by Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, to prosecute Stellato's charges against five shop leaders that they are "subservient" to the Communist Party, spoke at a meeting of Americans for Democratic Action recently and praised the Communist Party.

The ADA meeting was held at the Lee Plaza hotel and was for discussion on ADA Gov. "Soapy" Williams four police-state laws passed recently by a war mad State Legislature and signed into law by Williams.

During the discussion Zwerdling was asked by a member of the audience how he felt about the trials of union members at Ford local 600.

Zwerdling replied: "I don't feel happy about this thing. I've always been against anything that deprives anyone of his liberty. I have never been a prosecutor and I don't like it."

He then tried to "justify" the trial by saying that the "democratic process" would be afforded the defendants. He sought to claim that this would be so, because the trial committee of 11 members, was "democratically selected."

Of course he left his audience in the dark on the well known fact that all 11 members of the trial committee are avowed supporters of Stellato, the one who is bringing the charges.

He did not mention that the trial will be behind closed doors and no rank and file Ford workers will be allowed in.

Zwerdling's praise for the Communist Party came after he had given a legal analysis of the Michigan police-state laws. He pointed out the dangers in the laws, telling how they set up a "secret" police force and gave the head of the State police unlimited powers to "combat subversives."

ZWERDLING SAID, "I read the third act and said, 'my God this is outrageous.'"

Zwerdling said, "we are all guilty because nobody lifted a finger to oppose these laws except the Communist Party. Why is it that the Communists always take the lead in the fight for things we all believe in, against lynching, and so on. I don't know, why is it?"

Other ADA speakers said that just about every person in the room is subject to prosecution under these laws. One speaker commented, "if the State police don't have an agent in the ADA already they will have soon."

Meanwhile it was learned that

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Win Packard Upgrading For Negroes

DETROIT.—A struggle for upgrading of Negro workers at Packard, which has been going on in Dept. 1409 intermittently for 2 years, was finally successful this week.

The struggle was initiated two years ago by Negro and white progressive workers. It was interrupted last October by the mass layoff and the subsequent short work week.

It was resumed 2 weeks ago with a great influx of new Negro workers into the department due to the increased production schedule.

By persistent and militant action the Negro workers together with white progressives finally forced the company to upgrade two Negro workers to metal-finishing, the highest classification in the department with the promise of further upgrades in the future.

Aaron N. Katz Mourned Here

Aaron N. Katz, for 52 years a worker in the people's movement, died last Thursday of a heart attack. He is survived by his wife Rose. Aaron Katz joined the socialist movement in 1898 and served in the struggle for peace, freedom and Socialism ever since. He served in many capacities during his years of service in the workers cause; acted as office secretary of the Morning Freiheit and secretary of Jewish children's schools.

He was buried last Friday in the JPFO cemetery.

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Set Up State-Wide Peace Organization

CHICAGO.—The establishment of a state organization with local peace committees in many communities was the objective set here this week by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

A state-wide meeting of the peace organization this week was scheduled to put this plan into effect, forming a state committee to organize community and neighborhood peace groups.

A group of seven leaders of the organization pointed out that Illinois is lagging behind other states in carrying out the program of the recent Mid-Century Conference for Peace.

The call for a state organization was sent out by: Rabbi Samuel Teitelbaum, Hillel Foundation, Northwestern University; Dr. George Fowler, president, Church Federation of Greater Chicago; Rev. Reynold N. Hoover, Ingleside Methodist Church; Rev. A. Wayman Ward, presiding elder, A.M.E. Zion Church; Mrs. Alva Delaney, Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women; Rev. Armand Guerrero, Mayfair Methodist Church; Hugo P. Leaming, co-chairman, Illinois Christian Youth for Peace.

The meeting was slated to hear reports by the heads of the national organization, Prof. Robert J. Havighurst and Kermit Eby



ANDERS

Plan Rallies for Fascist

CHICAGO.—The Polish Gen. Wladslav Anders, instigator of the 1946 Kielce massacre of Jews and officer in the Arab armies which invaded Israel in May, 1948, comes to Chicago on Monday, Oct. 16.

Anders' business in this country was indicated last week after government officials announced 63,000 fascists would be admitted into this country as DPs. Forty-five thousand of these are Nazis from Eastern Europe. Another 18,000 are members of Gen. Anders' fascist army, to be admitted to this country from Canada.

Admission of these aliens was

announced shortly after Anders visited Washington and had a secret meeting with three members of Truman's Cabinet and several congressmen.

The anti-Semitic general will be feted here in two days of rallies. Similar rallies in New York City recently turned out to be pro-war and pro-fascist demonstrations, with overtones of anti-Semitism.

A large meeting for Gen. Anders will be held on Monday night at the Holy Trinity Polish Church, 1118 N. Noble. On the following evening, there will be a banquet at Leonard's Restaurant, 1307 N.

Milwaukee.

Gen. Anders is at the head of a large fascist legion, including thousands of former Nazi soldiers who were recruited after they were released from Allied prisoner-of-war camps.

He and his men were implicated in pogroms and persecutions of Jewish settlers at Rehovoth, Israel in September, 1946.

Gen. Anders will return from Chicago to London, where he makes his headquarters. He has been reported active in fascist circles there, cooperating with the British fascist, Sir Oswald Mosley.

PROGRESSIVES TO BOYCOTT SENATE RACE

CHICAGO.—With its state ticket barred from the ballot, the Progressive Party of Illinois this week announced a policy of boycotting the contest between Scott W. Lucas and Everett M. Dirksen for U.S. Senator. The Progressives made it clear that they saw "no

difference" between the Republican and Democratic Senate candidates and urged their supporters not to help either one get elected.

The Party declared, however, that it was urging the voters to go to the polls for the following purposes:

1.—To vote for Sam Parks, Progressive Party candidate in the 1st Congressional District, who will be on the ballot.

2.—To vote for the Gateway Amendment to the Illinois Constitution in order to provide limited means for changing the state charter.

3.—To give qualified support to Congressional candidates who have indicated opposition to the war program and have stood solidly for domestic program including welfare measures, repeal of the Taft-Hartley and McCarran-Kilgore acts.

THE PARTY'S policy was announced by Sidney L. Ordower, who acted as chairman of a meeting of the Cook County Central Committee where this position was unanimously adopted.

It was explained that the party had rejected proposals for a write-in vote for Ordower as candidate for U.S. Senator because that might result in confusion, spoilage of ballots, and would not represent an expression of the full voting strength of the party.

The Progressives made a sharp condemnation of both Lucas and Dirksen, declaring that "under no circumstances would we support either one."

"DIRKSEN is an outright reactionary, a puppet of the Chicago Tribune," Ordower declared, "As for Lucas, his record is one of full support for the war program, for anti-strike and police-state legislation, he has betrayed the people on civil rights and Taft-Hartley repeal, and he is even opposed to such mild reforms as the health bill and the Brannan Plan."

Ordower indicated that there was considerable discussion of such candidates as Democratic Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D-2nd Dist.), who resisted the armaments program and voted consistently progressive on domestic policy.

"There will be many areas of the state," he said, "where Progressives will consider candidates who deserve support."

THE Progressives made a vigorous denunciation of the "collusive decision" by the Republicans and Democrats to bar the PP state ticket from the ballot.

"It was this decision," they declared, "which deprived the voters of Illinois of a senatorial candidate who would be a genuine alternative to the twin advocates of war presented by the old parties."



This is the kind of active strike preparation that forced Wilson & Co. to sign a contract with the United Packinghouse Workers. Shown in the center, distributing leaflets at the Wilson plant in Chicago is Sam Parks, UPWA leader and Progressive Party candidate for Congress.

Strike Threat Forces Wilson to Sign Pact

CHICAGO.—It took active strike preparations to force Wilson & Co. into a contract with the United Packinghouse Workers of America.

Thus thirty months of open shop in the Wilson plants ended this week with the company forced to sign a contract which is substantially the same as those which the UPWA has with the other big packers.

The seven Wilson locals, including 11,000 workers, served notice on the company that they were ready to stage a walkout. A meeting of 350 UPWA local unions, scheduled for last Sunday, was

slated to launch the strike.

On the eve of that meeting, the company ended its stubborn resistance to contract relations with the union. The Wilson management had suffered losses from a highly effective boycott of Wilson products staged by the UPWA. In addition, the union's strength was mounting, with workers determined on a showdown with the company.

Wilson cut off its contract in the spring of 1948, in the course of an 11-week strike against the big packers. The militant leaders of the union were fired from the Wil-

son plants and the reign of terror was opened against the remnants of the union organization.

Among the leaders of the Chicago local who helped negotiate the new contract were: Sam Parks, secretary-treasurer of the District Council; Jack Suther, president of the Wilson Local in Chicago; Leroy Simpson; Otto Harris and Joe Zabritski.

Parks, former president of the Wilson local in Chicago, was one of the strike leaders blacklisted by the company after the union's 1948 nationwide strike against the "Big Four" packing corporations.

The Progressive Party candidate, addressing a series of outdoor rallies this weekend in the First Congressional District, disclosed that the new agreement provided for procedures which would assure his reinstatement in the Wilson plant with full seniority rights.

"Wilson's used every trick for two years to smash our union, from subsidizing a company union to wielding the Taft-Hartley club against us," Parks declared, adding, "Their capitulation this week was a tribute to the solidarity of Wilson workers with their leadership, which has helped them forge a powerful union."

Parks pointed to the union's victory as "an omen of labor's determination nationally to defy the Taft-Hartley slave labor law, or its new twin evil, the vicious McCarran-Wood thought control bill."

So. Side Rally: 'Lieut. Gilbert Must Not Die!'

CHICAGO.—"Lt. Gilbert must not die!", President Truman was told in a wire sent from a rally here this week protesting the court-martialing of Negro Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr. in Korea.

The rally, held at the monument to the Negro soldier on Chicago's South Side, demanded that Truman "eradicate the anti-Negro practices in our armed forces which give the lie to our claim of championing freedom for the colored people of the world."


Sam Parks, Progressive Party candidate for Congress, declared that if Gilbert dies, "his blood will be on the hands of Truman and Dawson." He lashed his opponent in the election, Re. William A. Dawson, who "has maintained a deadly silence while Bilboism destroys our people both here and abroad."

THE RALLY, called hurriedly to help save the life of the 32-year-old infantry officer who refused to lead his men into a death trap, attracted hundreds of people.

Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Illinois Communist Party, received a rousing response to his question: "Is there a law that a soldier, ill and exhausted, must sacrifice his life because a Dixie-minded superior officer orders him to?"

Lightfoot traced the history of the Negro soldier from the American Revolution to today declaring: "Negro soldiers have distinguished themselves in the fight for freedom. They are being persecuted now because this is not a fight for freedom."

SIDNEY L. ORDOWER, state



**ILLINOIS
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The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH

leader of the Progressive Party and Purple Heart war veteran described the heroism of the Negro soldiers at the Battle of the Bulge in the mixed unit which he commanded in World War II.

One of the highlights of the rally was the speech of Arelene Ward, a 1st District Progressive Party leader and mother of a son of draft age. She called on Negro mothers to save their sons, whether overseas or at home "from juncrow wars and juncrow justice."

Mrs. Ward related the Gilbert case to the civil rights struggle to save Willie McGee, the Trenton Six, the Martinsville Seven, Rosa Ingram and others, declaring that "these are all links in the chain which keeps the Negro people enslaved."

Father Clarence Parker, chairman of the Illinois Civil Rights Congress, was chairman of the meeting.

Round Steak, Ham, Salmon Take New Price Jumps in Chicago

CHICAGO.—Chicago housewives paid higher prices for foods in mid-September than in mid-August, according to the preliminary average retail food prices released by Adolph O. Berger, Director, North Central Regional Office of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Higher prices were reported for five meat items included in the study: The most outstanding increases were 6.4 percent for round steak and 4.1 percent for smoked ham. Pink salmon moved up 5.2 percent.

Egg prices advanced 3.7 percent during the month, and four of the five dairy products included in the study showed small increases.

THE POLITICS OF CRIME

Here's Why Drury Killer Will Never Go to Chair

By Carl Hirsch

ORGANIZED crime plays its politics across the board. It shifts its allegiance between the Democrats and Republicans—depending on which pays off at the given moment. In Chicago, the Democrats have been in a position to protect organized crime for 20 years. And it's just exactly that long since the Capone syndicate has been throwing its political weight into the Democratic column.

For 18 years, Capt. Daniel Gilbert has been chief investigator for the state's attorney in Cook County. And during that 18 years, no Capone hoodlum has been indicted or prosecuted by the state.

THAT'S why it's unlikely that anyone will ever go to the electric chair for the murder of ex-police Capt. William Drury and lawyer Marvin J. Bas.

For Drury and Bas were "bucking City Hall" for unsavory reasons of their own. They were plotting against the Democratic Party and against the crime syndicate with which it is allied in Chicago.

They were part of a "putsch" by rival politicians and rival underworld characters. And in that desperate game, many men have paid with their lives for being on the losing side.

THE MURDER of Drury and Bas on Sept. 25 was not unrelated to the sensational double slaying which took place in Kansas City just six months earlier.

Charles Binaggio and George Gargotta were murdered on April 5, in the First District Democratic Club. Binaggio was the party boss in that district. He was also the Capone Syndicate's chieftain in Missouri, the head of a crime-vie industry of fantastic proportions.

"At the time of his death," the St. Louis Post-Dispatch reported, "he had obtained a substantial measure of control over the Kansas City police and election boards. . . . The Jackson County courthouse, including the staffs of Sheriff J. A. Purdome and Prosecutor Henry Fox, Jr., were filled with Binaggio appointees. . . . In the state legislature, at least two senators and six representatives were considered to be under Binaggio's control."

THE RECENT Kefauver Senate crime probe in Kansas City showed that Binaggio had also "bought himself a governor"—but that he came to grief when he tried to name the U. S. Senator.

Up until this spring, Binaggio had the closest working relations with the political machine of James Pendergast, the nephew of

the late criminal, Tom Pendergast, whose protege is now in the White House.

Binaggio and Pendergast had worked as a team for the reelection of President Truman, for the election of Gov. Forrest Smith and for the defeat of Rep. Roger C. Slaughter, a Democrat who had broken with Truman.

BUT IN THE PRIMARIES of this year, Binaggio got "too big for his britches." He chose Tom Hennings for U. S. Senator. He did so in defiance of Pendergast and Truman, who had endorsed Emory W. Allison.

Hennings went down to defeat. And Binaggio died violently in his

UE BACKS WEBER CASE

CHICAGO.—With new attacks by the Administration breaking out daily against the foreign-born, unionists here this week stepped up the fight for the defense of Joe Weber, outstanding labor leader, who has been sentenced to a year in prison in a case involving his citizenship.

The Weber defense was spurred by the action of the recent national convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, which voted full support for the campaign.

Weber, a former steel union organizer, was the first organizational director of the Farm Equipment Workers Union, now part of the UE.

The convention urged all local unions to support the Weber Defense Committee in all possible ways. It pointed out that Weber has "acted in the finest traditions of our country by devoting his life to organizing unions in the coal fields, the steel mills and the farm equipment industry."

Weber's sentencing to a year in prison is now up for appeal in the courts. He also faces deportation to Yugoslavia.

headquarters on Truman Road, Kansas City under a smiling picture of the President himself.

THE CAPONE Syndicate—a nationwide combine with headquarters in Chicago—has traditionally played both sides of the political street. In fact, its origins were in alliance with the "Big Bill" Thompson, Republican machine in Chicago. But by 1931, when the Thompson organization became too discredited with the voters to win—and to deliver protection by the mob—the Capone crowd moved out.

Political Science Prof. Harold F. Gosnell of the U. of C., in his study of "Machine Politics" in Chicago records:

"In 1928, the Republican Party had its share of criminals in key electoral positions, but by 1936, many of these underworld characters had drifted over to the Democratic Party, which had complete control of the law-enforcing machinery."

HOWEVER, in sections of Illinois where the Republicans held (Continued on page 8)

What's On? CHICAGO

MOLLY LUCAS Send-Off for Peace. Saturday night, Oct. 14, Packinghouse Center, 4459 S. Wabash. Dance music by the Jay Walkers. Admission \$1.00.

FESTIVAL AND RALLY. Chorus. Dance groups. Hear Andrew Dmytryshyn. Saturday, Oct. 14, People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Arranged by Midwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. Admission 50c in advance. 75c at the door.

PAGEANT FOR PEACE. Scores of choral singers, dancers, soloists. Directed by Abba Laffer of Jewish People's Chorus. Also send-off for delegates to World Peace Congress in London and art exhibition and sale. Sunday, Oct. 15, People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

ART FOR ADULTS—Classes and Workshops. Life class. Painting and drawing. Photography. Dance group. Theater. Woodshop. Crafts. Evenings, 7 p.m. till 9 p.m. South Side Art Center, 3851 S. Michigan. Small fee.

FILMS FROM POLAND. First Friday of every month. Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt. Movies start at 8 p.m. No admission charge.

FILM FORUM for parents, educators, social workers. Nov. 29, 8 p.m. "Marriage for Moderns." Also lecture by Dr. Maria W. Piers. At 73 E. 11th St. Auspices Social Service Employees Union.

Steelworkers to Vote on Union Shop

CHICAGO—Forty-five thousand steelworkers in U.S. Steel Corp. plants here will vote on a union shop from Nov. 1 to 15, it was announced here this week.

The U.S. Steel Corp. agreed to the election in its plants, with a majority vote required under the Taft-Hartley Act before the union can negotiate a union shop.

The voting will be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board in the 10 plants in the Chicago-Waukegan-Joliet-Gary region.

Significantly, the union shop election is timed with the opening of negotiations on a new contract, with substantial wage increases as the main issue facing the steel industry.

It is considered here that an overwhelming vote for the union shop will strengthen the union's hand in negotiations—but that the vote itself is no guarantee that the workers will win their main demands.

For More Pay in the Mills

To the Editor:

The United Steelworkers of America is now engaged in a campaign to secure the union shop in the steel industry. Already hundreds of fabricating plants with tens of thousands of workers have been brought under union shop contracts. Workers in basic steel plants will vote before the year is up.

A union shop in the steel industry will extend unionization to thousands of non-union workers. It will further increase the strength of the steel union.

The Communists are all for it—as they have always given militant backing to any move to organize the unorganized and to spread unionism.

However, there is fear that Murray will make a back-door deal with the steel corporations for a union shop at the expense of a real wage increase. Many workers are concerned that there

South Chicago.

may be a wage freeze by extending the contract for several years.

Steel workers remember the 1949 strike, when Murray settled for "pensions" instead of wages, and the steel workers were left holding the bag. Now they hear the organizers say: "Let's get the union shop first and wages will come later."

It should be clear that the road to democratic and militant unionism is through organized rank-and-file activity in union affairs. Wherever the steel workers come out in large numbers to local union and department meetings, and put up a fight, they get action on wages, grievances and conditions.

The union shop campaign should become a drive to get the membership in the steel union in an active movement for wages, against the speed-up, for time-and-a-half for Saturday and Sunday work, and for speedy action on grievances and for an end to racial discrimination in the mills.

C. P. MILLHAND.

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Graft Expose Rocks Old Parties in N. Y.

Exposure of the deep-seated corruption in New York's political life has rocked both major parties and has become the chief theme of their leading candidates for state and city offices. Since the city is under Democratic Administration, that party has been on the de-

fensive. But Gov. Dewey and his GOP state administration also find themselves highly vulnerable. The facts concerning the \$20,000,000 a year city bookie business and the \$2,000,000 annual graft to the police have been widely known for a long time, and Dewey has done nothing about them. The state government is responsible for overseeing law enforcement in the cities.

At the 1950 session of the State Legislature, small-fry Republicans from rural areas clamored for Dewey to step into New York City and open up the scandal. They hoped to cash in politically. Dewey turned them down, however. He was then up to his neck in a deal with Mayor O'Dwyer, whereby he would stay out of the city in return for O'Dwyer's support to his state program for starving the city financially. In addition, there was the fear that a probe would extend to graft-ridden Republican machines upstate.

IT COST the citizens of New York a doubling of the fare and wide losses in funds for schools, nurseries and many other social services, as well as expansion of corruption in virtually all government departments. The disclosures of police graft have also been highly embarrassing to the "Liberal" Party, which is allied to Tammany Hall this

year and is backing its choice for Mayor, Ferdinand Pecora.

The only party which comes into the election with clean hands is the American Labor Party. It has no ties to the corrupt machines. Since its existence is based upon a principled program rather than self-enrichment, it alone offers the means of cleaning up the corruption.

WHY DID THE GRAFT scandal in the Police Department break at this time? An inner squabble within the Democratic machine in Brooklyn pitted Mayor O'Dwyer, a Brooklynite, against Democratic Chairman and Borough President John Cashmore. O'Dwyer sought to remove Cashmore as Democratic leader. In retaliation, Cashmore's district attorney, Miles McDonald, opened up slightly on notorious police graft with the idea of forcing O'Dwyer to back down.

In the subsequent political melee, O'Dwyer called the investigation a "witchhunt," and attempted to turn the wrath of the police and the city against the McDonald probe.

Having opened up slightly, the Democrats found themselves forced in self-defense to go much further than in similar gestures in the past because of fear that the GOP would make capital of it in the election. Now they can claim

that they, not Dewey, are cleaning up the mess. Actually, the investigation has touched lightly on only one aspect of the general corruption in all phases of government which spread rapidly under the O'Dwyer-Tammany regime.

THE ELECTION PICTURE for the Democrats has become highly complicated with the "independent" candidacy of Vincent Impellitteri, the acting Mayor. Tammany is frightened that this, together with the graft scandal, will cost it the Mayoralty.

Hence, it demanded that O'Dwyer come back to New York to put his blessing on McDonald's probe of the corruption before going off to Mexico as Ambassador. There is wide belief the Democrats will make him the "fall guy" in an effort to save themselves. His responsibility is obvious, but only as the political front for the entire Tammany machine.

Meanwhile, a sinister element has been the build-up of the new Police Commissioner, Thomas Murphy, a hack witchhunter who prosecuted the Hiss case. Observers recall how the FBI was glamorized for its "gang-busting," and was able to exploit the glamor in becoming an American Gestapo. There is danger the same procedure will be used with Murphy.

the local a couple months ago which cost two workers their jobs and one worker, Roy Webb, a broken back. Webb and several others still face charges on this matter. One worker told this correspondent:

"It looks like the company and the Steffes gang wanted to get everybody out of the way that might oppose this sell-out on the contract! They wanted to shut everybody up and claim all opponents would be unpatriotic."

CLAUDE KEIM is reported to have raised the war specter as a justification for accepting so little. The hundreds of ex-GI's in the crowd were especially vocal in booing him.

Paul Steffes projected the sell-out strategy, according to reports, which was in essence: "Either take what the company offers or we'll have to strike." Horrendous pictures were drawn of the hardships which a strike would bring. But the workers were not impressed.

According to the press, the heads of the locals in the Nash chain will meet with the company in Detroit on Wednesday and come back with new proposals. On Monday, in the Milwaukee Nash plant, notices were posted calling for two special meetings Sunday, Oct. 15—one in the morning and one in the afternoon, "To vote upon the new terms proposed by the company, and to take a strike vote if they are rejected."

The Steffes machine is maneuvering frantically in Milwaukee to regain lost ground, and is bringing in Walter Reuther himself on October 20 to mesmerize the membership. In Kenosha, the Maxin machine, also Reutherite, is also staggering from blows given by the membership. There is every possibility that their playing with the strike weapon may result in a strike, for the sentiment of the membership is for a 15 percent increase, no five year contract; wage-reopeners; no escalator clause; no speedup.

THE FIVE year provision seemed to be the second feature most objected to. There seemed to be considerable sentiment for a periodic reopening of the contract on wage demands.

The speed-up provision which was contained in the Local 72 version of the agreement, calling for joint company and union cooperation to increase productivity, was not brought out in the Local 75 meeting.

A number of workers noted a connection between the attempt of the Steffes machine to railroad this sell-out agreement and the violence against peace advocates in

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

You Don't Really Want a Football Column . . .

THE SAME OLD QUESTION of American League superiority comes out of the late lamented World Series. The AL must be really stronger or how come they win so many of the World Series?

It's been true in a certain sense, the sense that the Yankees are part of the American League. Since breaking the ice in 1921, the Yankees have won 17 of the last 30 American League pennants. Thirteen times they took the Series. In Series not involving the Yanks the score is 7-6 favor the National League, which is reasonable enough considering that the leagues draw their material from the same sources.

Why have the Yanks been such a dominant team over the last three decades? Because they are primarily the team with the real big dough operating in a big money making Stadium in the biggest city in the country. The Yanks were the club able to go out and buy the young Babe Ruth away from Boston and on the momentum of the Babe's fabulous feats clean up much more and be able to offer the most to the good young prospects, go into the open market and outbid everyone in sight for the players they wanted.

Joe DiMaggio, the hub of so many pennants, was not a product of the Yankee farm system, effective though Weiss's well lubricated setup has been. The Yanks were able to take the biggest gamble, get the most money down in a hurry on the barrelhead for this extraordinary prospect, and in addition, use the Ruth-built glamor, comparatively high salary prospects and World Series lure as an argument.

Tommy Henrich was similarly grabbed off when declared a free agent by ex-Commissioner Landis. Red Ruffing, pitching mainstay of a whole host of flag teams, was bought from Boston. Among the World Series operatives who just beat the Phils, Allie Reynolds, be it remembered, was snared from Cleveland, Ed Lopat from the White Sox. A year ago the Yanks were able to add to their cast the Pacific Coast's leading hitter, Gene Woodling, by the simple expedient of outbidding everyone else. In the middle of the '49 race they were able to dip into the National League and come up with \$50,000 worth of Johnny Mize, whose Series pinch hit off Ralph Branca swung the tide and helped prove "American League superiority." This year they tossed Pittsburgh 35 Cs for another NL veteran, Johnny Hopp. His ninth inning grand slam won a key pennant game in the last week.

Not to take anything away from the Yanks. Nor even to minimize the farm system that has produced straight Yankees like Raschi, Rizzuto, Berra, Bauer and now Ed Ford. But it's interesting to see how the Yanks get that way, and to show that the alleged American League superiority has really been Yankee superiority. Now if you just insist on saying, "But the Yanks are PART of the American League, and the American League must be stronger because it wins the most," then I surrender.

INCIDENTALLY, FOR THOSE who didn't notice, the Yankee chain ended its jimcrow setup this summer, with two fine young players farmed out as a start. The remaining big league organizations which are still stubbornly lily white from top to bottom are the Phils, Pirates, Reds and Cards in the National, A's, Red Sox, Senators, Tigers, and Browns in the American.

Cleveland is definitely bringing up outfielder Harry Simpson from the San Diego farm. He will be the third Negro player on the roster. Simpson, a rightfielder with run producing power, could add explosive punch to a lineup that was already shaping up as a pitchers' nightmare, a power packed young outfit good for years to come. The long and lean 24-year-old socker, who is built like and swings like Ted Williams, leads the Coast league by far with 148 rbis. His .326 average includes 33 homers.

The Indian infield is set, with Easter, Avila, Boone and Rosen figuring to improve with experience. Mitchell, Doby, Simpson and Kennedy will be the outfielders. The addition of Simpson's bat, the natural improvement of the potentially tremendous infield, and a normal year from an injury-free Mike Garcia on the mound are expected to win the 1951 pennant, says Hank Greenberg, who points out that the club finished only six games out, a big improvement over '49, and was pointed upward at season's end.

Casey Stengel, with a fat two-year contract in his pocket, says the Yanks can do it again. Detroit fans, and some Bostonians vow wait till next year. In the National we may have a new manager in Brooklyn, the Giants finished hot—say, heck with this silly football, let's start the 1951 baseball season!

ARMY REVIEWS GILBERT CASE

(Continued from page 5)

dential bombings of the 24th Infantry by U. S. planes.

The American Labor Party addressed a request to Rep. Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, to convene an emergency session of the committee for a full investigation of the policies and procedures which resulted in Lieut. Gilbert's conviction. At the same time, the ALP launched a postcard campaign addressed to President Truman, asking him to act at once to revoke the court martial sentence.

The Furriers Joint Council of New York, in behalf of its 12,000 members, asked President Truman and Army Secretary Pace to stay the execution of Lieut. Gilbert and abolish jimcrow in the armed services. The Furriers' appeal declared that the union membership considers the trial of Lieut. Gilbert

"unfair and prejudicial."

A citizens rally at the monument of the Negro soldier on Chicago's South Side protested the court martial and urged President Truman to revoke the death sentence and free Lieut. Gilbert.

Another delegation protested directly to the United Nations. Following the lead of the Harlem Trade Union Council's delegation last week, 22 New York college students, led by John Harper, president of the NAACP chapter of the New York City College, urged the UN to intervene in an effort to save Lieut. Gilbert's life. As in the case of the Harlem Trade Union Council delegation, they were met by UN Secretariat Leo Malania, who said the case was in "internal military matter" of the U. S. The students decided to form a permanent organization to press the case.

UE District 6 Sets Up Own FEP Committee

WILKINSBURG, Pa.—District 6 of the United Electrical Workers, Independent, has established a Fair Employment Practice Committee to lead the fight for the breaking down of discrimination in employment and upgrading of its Negro members and to conduct educational work to strengthen the solidarity among the Negro and white membership for the union. The committee will also conduct similar activities in the communities where the union has locals.

Samson Goodman, of UE Local 610, Westinghouse Air Brake and Signal Co. plant, is committee chairman. He served as a division steward there for over three years.

Lightfoot to Open Forum Series Nov. 10

CHICAGO.—A vital new people's forum for the discussion of the momentous public issues of the day comes into being on Friday, Nov. 10, with the first of a series of discussions conducted by the Communist Party of Illinois.

Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois, will open the forum series on Nov. 10 at 8 p.m., dealing with "Socialism and Peace."

He will discuss 33 years of Soviet power and its meaning

State AFL Gets Inside Track on 'Gravy Train'

PEORIA, Ill.—Delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor Convention were given something to think about here this week in a 10-page bulletin distributed by the Chicago Labor Conference for Peace. Delegates received copies of an attractive and factual

Peace Pageant a Hit; 2d Showing Saturday

CHICAGO.—Acclaimed as an "outstanding success," the second performance of the "Pageant for Peace" will be held at the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago on Sunday, Oct. 15, 7:30 p.m.

The pageant, with a novel and original script and presenting a wide range of talent, was given a highly successful performance last Sunday at the Packinghouse Workers Center.

Sponsored by the Labor Conference for Peace, the pageant includes a large cast of vocal groups, dancers, soloists and actors.

Steelworker Writes Waukegan FEPC Bill

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Cary Daniels, a Negro steelworker, this week submitted a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance for adoption by the Waukegan city council.

He told the council: "This is something I am faced with as soon as I get up in the morning and I'll keep coming back to you gentlemen until justice is done."

The council referred the ordinance to its judiciary committee.

THE POLITICS OF CRIME

Here's Why Drury Killer Will Never Go to Chair

(Continued from Page 2) power, the gambling, prostitution, "protection" rackets remained, controlled by supporters of the Republican machine.

The attempts of the Democrats to make political inroads in these areas is accompanied by gang wars in which the invading Capone gunmen have taken a heavy toll.

Peoria and Tazewell counties—the home grounds of Everett M. Dirksen—have long been under COP rule. Here the notorious Shelton clan runs the crime industry.

THEY have lush prize in Peoria itself, long known as one of the most "wide open" towns in the state. And the Sheltons have clung stubbornly to this lucrative domain in spite of the periodic raids of the Capone men.

Three Sheltons—Carl, Bernie and Roy—have paid with their lives since October, 1947 for this rich monopoly. Two other Sheltons, Earl and a nephew called "Little Earl" have been wounded in the feud.

From time to time, the Sheltons strike back. On Sept. 24, the day before the Drury-Bas murder in Chicago, a Capone representa-

tive named Tony Armes was slain in Herrin, Ill.

HOWEVER, the Democratic statewide victory in the 1948 elections has been followed by the expansion of the power of the Capone Syndicate in many former Republican strongholds.

The old Dwight Green Republican Administration was admittedly one of the most corrupt in the state's history. The crime-politics alliance ran rampant. And many people expected a real change when Gov. Adlai Stevenson was elected.

Here at last, they figured, was a fantastically honest man, a "non-politician" who was a vigorous proponent of good government.

THEY heard him campaign against the Green machine in October, 1948 in these words:

"A murder in Peoria reveals evidence of protection of gambling by state officials. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says the governor and the attorney general 'sit at the top of a state government which presides over a vast, undermining, corrupting, underworld. . . . My colleagues and I are going to fumigate the Statehouse. . . . break our hearts in the attempt!'"

What a hollow ring those words have now! What a sad awakening for the voters!

MANY had the same illusions when they elected "Honest Martin" J. Kennelly as Chicago Mayor. Under his administration, gangland has flourished and the mob has the temerity to commit a double-murder right under the noses of a Senate crime investigating committee! And Kennelly can do nothing but deny that a crime syndicate exists at all in Chicago.

The evidence of decades is pretty clear. Under capitalism, there is an inevitable alliance between politics, crime and Big Business (later articles in this series will show how the third member of this trio ties in).

Machine control and organized crime are mutually indispensable. One can't live without the other. And today there can be no such thing as a genuine "reform" politician who wears the brand of the old parties.

Good government can not be Republican or Democratic government. The old parties are hopelessly diseased with corruption, with political tuberculosis in its last stages.

CHICAGO.—Mayor Kennelly's no-housing program and the greed of callous landlords were proven this week to be the culprits in the death of six people in a West Side stable which was their "home."

A blue-ribbon coroner's jury submitted its findings in the Oct. 3 flash-fire that brought death to a Negro couple, their cousin and three children at 1143 Washburne Ave. They revealed how a landlord had collected \$75 a month for

the illegal rental of the one-time barn which had outlived its fitness for habitation by horses.

The firetrap tragedy occurred on one of the first cool nights of the fall season—offering a grim warning of what is to come during the winter months. Each year has seen a mounting of fire deaths as Chicago's housing crisis becomes increasingly worse.

Ironically, the West Side tragedy came on the eve of what city and state officials announced as "Fire Prevention Week."

Gov. Stevenson revealed that 288 persons lost their lives in Illinois fires last year. Other statistics showed that although Negroes are about 10 percent of the population, 34 percent of the firetrap victims are Negro.

The Governor made no mention of the housing shortage in his proclamation of Fire Prevention Week. Instead he placed the blame on "carelessness and untidy conditions in the home."

That statement had a hollow ring in the County Building this week, where the special jury was recounting the death of Robert and Esther Willis and four of the other "roomers" who lived in the subdivided stable on Washburne.

The facts reported were:

- The stable was owned by a white merchant named Sam Turner, 3651 Douglas Blvd., who rented the ramshackle structure through a Negro agent.

- Neither police nor building inspectors ever made any attempt to halt the use of the stable as a human dwelling place, although this was in violation of the law.

- The six who died had no possible chance of escape from the wood and tar-paper building, and it was sheer good fortune that saved the lives of three others.

- The occupants were living there under health as well as fire hazards, since the building had inadequate toilet and water facilities.

Judge Admits Fraud in McCord Ballot Hearing

CHICAGO.—Sidney L. Ordower, a Progressive Party leader, this week hailed the ruling of Circuit Court Judge Bristow declaring that the city electoral board had held an

improper and arbitrary hearing on objections to the nominating petitions of Charles McCord, Progressive Party candidate for State Representative in the 29th Senatorial District.

However, the judge expressed doubts whether he had the power to order McCord's name placed on the ballot. His ruling was expected this week.

"Judge Bristow agreed with our contention in every instance," declared Ordower, "that the Electoral Board acted in an arbitrary, unfair and capricious manner in ruling Charles McCord off the ballot."

ORDOWER charged that the city electoral board has been operating in the same corrupt, fraudulent manner for the last 25 years. "Perhaps this decision will help not only the Progressive Party to

place its candidates on the ballot, but will aid in the cause of good government and help secure the rights of all independent candidates to run for public office and so permit the voters to support or reject them," he declared.

"In addition to the right of franchise," Ordower said, "there is also the very important principle of Negro representation. One third of the population in the 29th Senatorial District where McCord is a candidate is composed of Negroes. The Democratic and Republican parties in that area have never offered a Negro candidate for the State legislature to the electorate. McCord is the only Negro candidate running for the State Legislature in the 29th Senatorial District."

Blast Trib 'Expose' As Frameup Attempt

CHICAGO.—The Illinois Communist Party this week denounced a "pattern for frameup" woven in a recent series of articles published by the Chicago Tribune. The articles by Willard Edwards were based on

papers stolen from the offices of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh, many of them public documents relating to the repeatedly-stated policies of the Communist Party.

"The 'secret policies' uncovered by the Tribune are not secret," declared Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Illinois Communist Party, "Every informed American knows that the Communist Party stands for peace and civil rights."

"THE TRIBUNE'S efforts to interpret these policies in terms of 'sabotage of defense plants' are a dangerous hoax on the American people. These sensationalized falsehoods are aimed at provoking court frameups and hoodlum violence against the Communist Party, and they are part of a pattern of incipient fascism which must be crushed by all freedom-loving Americans."

Lightfoot pointed out that "a federal grand jury labored for 14 months to find a single overt criminal act on which to pin its indictment of the Communist Party, and ended in failure."

He stated that Col. McCormick, the Tribune's publisher "is an ardent admirer of Hitler, Franco and Peron and would like to import to America their methods of imposing a fascist dictatorship under the

guise of 'fighting the Communists.'"

LIGHTFOOT also referred to a previous series of articles, in which the Tribune cited a supposedly "secret document" written by William Z. Foster, "proving" that the Communists really support the Truman Administration as a means of achieving the social revolution!

"This fantastic nonsense is the product of twisted brain infected with the virus of Nazism," Lightfoot declared, "It is hardly worth the effort to refute it."

The Communist leader pointed out that this "secret article" by Foster appeared in the magazine "Political Affairs," available in the public library and later reprinted in the organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' parties.

"IN SPITE of the fact that this article has received wide publication, the Tribune did not hesitate to misquote and falsify its contents and to add statements which Foster never wrote," Lightfoot declared.

He charged that the Tribune articles represent "certain fascist practices which follow from the passage by Congress of the notorious McCarran-Kilgore Act."

LEADERS APPEAL TO UN TO SAVE YORK OFFICER

**PENNA.
EDITION**

The Worker

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YORK.—The appeal to halt the death sentence of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, Negro officer of the 24th Infantry Regiment, was carried to the United Nations last week by a delegation of 35 civic and labor leaders. Led by Ferdinand Smith of the Harlem Trade Union Council, the group asked that a stay of execution be imposed by the UN. They also demanded that a civilian commission investigate the Sept. 6 court-martial which doomed the 32-year-old officer on charges of refusing to fight.

★
THE DELEGATION was received at Lake Success by an aide to UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie. Included in the group were representatives of the Harlem Trade Union Council, the American Labor Party, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Committee of Philadelphia Women for Peace, and

other community organizations from New York City.

Spokesmen for the delegation pointed out that since military operations in Korea were being carried on by the United Nations, the UN should take steps to end discriminatory practices against Negro troops. The jimcrow policy of the United States Army, they declared, was helping to spread white chauvinism in all areas of the world, directly opposed to the UN Declaration of Human Rights.



TRYGVE LIE

★
"THE PEOPLE of the world,

and particularly the oppressed people, look to the United Nations as a guardian and champion of human rights," Smith's statement to Lie declared.

Lie's secretary disclosed that many letters had been pouring into the United Nations on the case of Lieutenant Gilbert.

Members of the delegation declared that they were prepared to carry out further steps in their communities on behalf of Lt. Gilbert, as well as continuing efforts to obtain United Nations' intervention.

450 at Bethlehem Steel In Stoppage Over Speedup

BETHLEHEM.—Four hundred and fifty CIO Steelworkers walked off their jobs last week in a rank and file protest over working conditions in the company's Saucon plant, part of the huge Bethlehem Steel works here employing about 15,000 workers. The stoppage began Wednesday, Oct. 4. The following Friday, the rank and filers voted to continue their walkout. About 1,000 workers were reported affected by the stoppage.

This was the second time in a week that workers in the Saucon plant had halted work in protest over speedup and wages. On Sept. 28, 45 beam yard workers in the Saucon plant stopped operations and idled an estimated 1,000 men. They returned to work the next day.

ers, the Sept. 28 stoppage was inspired by the failure of the company "to allow increases in pay commensurate with the record-breaking production of the department."

Workers here say that the stoppages are only a small reflection of the tremendous resentment and anger existing in the mills over speedup and low wages.

In line with developments throughout the nation since the beginning of the Korean war, production has been boosted here considerably, resulting in unbearable working conditions. In addition, wages have remained static, while take-home pay has been cut by higher prices and recent income tax boosts.

★
ACCORDING TO union lead-

**SPEAK OUT
FOR
PEACE!**



Peace Means Jobs To Budd Workers

Dear Editor:

The effect of the Korean War is being felt at the Budd Auto plants in Philly. Seven hundred men have been laid off in recent weeks.

The Red Lion Plant, which normally produces streamlined railroad equipment has been at a virtual standstill ever since the invasion of Korea.

Now the Hunting Park Plant, which manufactures component auto body parts is being hit hard.

The Budd company claims there is not enough steel coming in.

★
BUDD WORKERS are asking where this is leading. Previous layoffs were temporary. This time there is very little hope of a sufficient supply of steel for civilian uses. The answer to the present situation is quite clear: World Peace Means Jobs.

Unless we have peace the number of 700 laid off will grow quickly. And this time the layoffs are indefinite.

Auto Worker.

Philadelphia Unionists Rap Jamieson Gag Bills

PHILADELPHIA.—A group of leading trade unionists in this area has entered the fight against the notorious police state ordinances and resolution introduced in City Council by Councilman David Jamieson. In a leaflet, 50,000 copies of which are being distributed at

proscribing "what city employees think."

Signers are:

Joseph McLaughlin, business agent, CIO Shoe Workers, Local 127; Al Brown, business agent, Distributive Workers Union, No. 811; Nicholas Chase, international representative, United Office and Professional Workers; Israel Freedman, business agent, Local 53, Fur and Leather Workers; Charles Owens, secretary-treasurer, Local 196, Fur Dressers and Dyers; James Pasquay, secretary, Local 30, Fur and Leather Workers; Thomas Delaney, financial secretary, District Council, United Electrical Workers Union.

The leaflet asked: "Is loyalty to the constitution the same as loyalty to the Republican Party machine? Will Philadelphia citizens permit the Republican administration to decide what we should say and think? Will we permit city politicians to determine what our children shall be taught in the public schools?"

"This is planned by the city administration," the unionists charged.

They want to force city employees to adhere to the political machine in power. They want to decide for city employees what organizations they should join. They want to deny opposition political parties and organizations the right to street meetings.

"The first line of attack is against city workers. But the target is you!"

MEANWHILE, police-state

hysteria officially reached Lancaster last week when a bill requiring Communists to register with city police was introduced in a city council.

The bill, sponsored by City Commissioner K. L. Shirk, was slated to come up for final passage at City Council meeting last Tuesday.

Observers here agree that the bill is aimed as part of an all-out attack on the militant Lancaster trade union movement.

**DOCUMENTS
SHOW RHEE
ATTACKED
NORTH KOREA**

See Page 3

L. A. Defies, Kayoes Little McCarran Law

LOS ANGELES.—Within a week, two judges here have ruled the county registration of Communists ordinance unconstitutional, thereby delivering a body blow to such restrictive legislation in other cities and counties throughout the country. In their decisions, the judges went so far as to say that they were of the opinion that the McCarran police-state measures of which the local laws were a miniature were also unconstitutional. The two decisions on the county ordinance were seen here as a blow to the city ordinance requiring registration of Communists.

Instrumental in winning the first round against the ordinance was the general defiance of the law by local Communists and the broad movement in defense of civil liberties and against McCarran-type laws.

The first decision on the county law was made by Justice of the Peace Meyer B. Marion in the case of Henry Steinberg, county legislative director of the Communist Party and first person arrested under the ordinance.

Judge Marion's 21-page ruling upheld every point of the defense made by Ben Margolis, attorney for Steinberg. He ruled that the county ordinance violated the guarantee of freedom of speech, press and assembly of both state and federal constitutions.

AN EVEN MORE "cogent objection," wrote Judge Marion, is that the measure provides "vague, indefinite and unascertainable" standards of registration.

"In my opinion," he said further, "the McCarran bill itself is unconstitutional for the same reasons I have given on the county law."

Expressing antipathy to the Communist Party, the judge, nevertheless, noted that it was not a crime to be a member of the party. There were sufficient laws on the books to handle sabotage and violence, he wrote.

Deputy District Attorney Thomas P. Finnerty, prosecutor in the case, announced that the ruling would be appealed to the higher court.

Margolis hailed the decision as "a signal victory in defense of civil rights of the people. Eighteen attorneys, including former state attorney General Robert W. Finny, A. L. Werin, head of California's ACLU, and other prominent figures



HENRY STEINBERG
Refused to Register

filed briefs supporting the defense arguments.

MRS. LA RUE McCORMICK, housewife also arrested under the ordinance, was released after Justice of the Peace Stanley Moffitt ruled that "no legislative body can make a finding on something that has not yet happened."

He said his decision was "along the lines of the ruling made" by Judge Marion.

Mrs. McCormick was arrested by Lieut. Pascoe, who like many others smitten by the hate-Communists bug is seeking a political promotion. He tried to have the arraignment delayed but the housewife, a veteran fighter for civil rights, insisted before Judge Moffitt that she be arraigned. She pleaded not guilty to the charge that she failed to register. The judge agreed to immediate arraignment and set the bail at \$50.

She explained that she had been "dragged out of the backyard" by the deputies and had no opportunity to bring bail money with her. Judge Moffitt permitted her to go home to get it even though Pascoe objected.

Gus Brown, a leader of the CIO Furniture Workers Union, has also been arrested under the ordinance. A broad trade union committee has been set up in his defense.

Ford Pact Sets Off Storm Among Workers

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The boasts of "labor" editors of the daily newspapers some weeks ago that United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther had the Ford workers nailed down with the new five-year no-strike contract got a rude setback this last week.

One week after the UAW chiefs had announced that Ford workers "enthusiastically" voted for the contract with wages tied to government cost of living indexes, 2,500 steel workers from the Rouge Rolling Mill were on strike against the contract.

Then the same week 15,000 Rouge workers signed a petition demanding the revocation of the contract, more wages and no escalator clauses.

THE STRIKE of the Rolling Mill workers started because the company began enforcing a 1949 decision that the steel workers would not be paid time and half for Saturday and double time for Sunday. The decision was made by "impartial" umpire Harry Shulman whose reputation is that he rules on the big ones for the company and the little ones for the workers.

The steel workers work on seven day operations. When their five day work week included Saturday and Sunday then premium pay was in order. The umpire ruled the company didn't have to pay premium wages.

The workers struck against this, declaring that they lost \$30 to \$50 a week by this pro-company decision.

THE WORKERS immediately became the target for attack from the company, the press, Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, and the top UAW brass. Reuther,

who negotiated the contract in secret talks with company vice president John Bugas and put up no fight for premium pay for the Rolling Mill workers, kept his mouth shut about the strike.

Significantly the only leaders who spoke up and said the local should support the demands, were five local executive board members among whom were Ed Lock, president of the Plastic Building and Paul Boatin, president, Motor Building. Lock and Boatin are on trial this week, charged with being "subservient" to the Communist Party. Stellato brought the charges against them. Also on trial are Nelson Davis, vice president Production Foundry, Dave Moore, vice president, Axel Building and John Gallo, recording secretary, Motor Building. All five are pioneer organizers of Ford local, the most honored union title one can hold in the Ford plant.

After the Rolling Mill workers returned to work, Oct. 6 the company announced somewhat fearfully that they thought it "wasn't ended yet." Other workers, along with the Rolling Mill workers may prove the company is correct. Tool and Die makers are talking about wanting more money, they are 15c below rates in jobbing shops. Maintenance workers are getting \$1 less than AFL maintenance workers doing the same work. Speedup in the plant is terrific. Ford forced the workers to produce 1,000,000 cars and trucks in the first six months of 1950. Production for the entire year of 1949 was 1,070,000 vehicles.

A PEACE GROUP THAT MADE WORLD NEWS

Special to The Worker

BALTIMORE.—If there ever was an acorn that grew into a strong oak tree it's the Maryland Committee for Peace.

Its growth was phenomenal for in a few short months its branches of peace spread around the world.

It happened three weeks ago when a delegation from the peace committee knocked on the doors of United Nations delegates from the Soviet Union and the United States. The delegation, headed by Gunther Wertheimer, 25-year-old Johns Hopkins University student, bore an open letter and four questions asked by its 3,000 signers.



The questions were submitted to Soviet delegate Jacob Malik and to the public liaison officer for the U. S. group to the UN, Chester Williams. They asked if their respective governments would agree not to be the first to use the A-bomb, would favor general disarmament and outlawing atomic weapons, would back a meeting between the top leaders of their countries and would support a free flow of information between the two countries.

To all questions Malik replied with one word: "Yes." Williams gave the delegation a brushoff.

The replies of the Soviet delegate and the brusque brush-off of U. S. delegate spread around the world.

NONE OF THE 200-ODD delegates who attended the committee's organizing conference one brisk Sunday afternoon in March ever dreamed that they would one day make world history.

They met in the parish house of the Christ Episcopal Church to map out a businesslike campaign for peace. They were working people representing AFL and CIO unions, church people, a host of Negro people representing numerous civic and fraternal organizations, and just plain people who wanted peace.

They decided to go to the people of Maryland with a peace ballot. The ballot asked a "yes" or "no" vote on outlawing the hydrogen and atomic bomb, and a meeting of the USSR and the U. S. to negotiate their differences.

In two months, the committee collected 25,000 ballots, over 99 percent of them voting "yes" to the two questions. The announcement was made in three-quarter page ads in the Baltimore Morning Sun and Evening Sun. It was sponsored by a group of 100 prominent civic, church and professional people.

The advertisements set off a series of attacks led by the Sun papers, and joined in by both the House Un-American Committee and its Maryland counterpart. Some people were pressured into resigning from the peace committee amid headlines.

But in the next month, the peace committee collected 25,000 more votes on its ballot.

ON JULY 22, a delegation from the peace committee traveled to the UN and left the 50,000 peace ballots with Secretary General Trygve Lie.

Two months later another peace committee delegation went back to Lake Success with the open letter signed by about 3,000 Marylanders, including close to 100 clergymen.

Peace Committee Chairman, Dr. Ruth Bleier, senior interne at Baltimore's large Sinai Hospital, was on duty when the delegation went to New York. She was overjoyed when she heard of Malik's replies to the questions.

She pictured Malik's replies as "half a bridge" between the U. S. and Russia. "We call upon our government to complete this bridge of negotiations over which leads the road to peace," she added.

Now the peace committee, having nourished its acorn into a giant oak by digging into the peace sentiments of the people of Maryland, is working on methods of bridge-building.

British Workers Put Labor Chiefs on Spot

Rank and file Labor opposition to the British government's wage freeze policies at home and imperialist policies abroad broke through the annual Labor Party conference, despite official attempts at suppression.

Writing from London, the New York Post's Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., reported: "The great open secret in Britain today is that a large portion of the rank and file of the Labor Party is unhappy over the UN action in Korea."

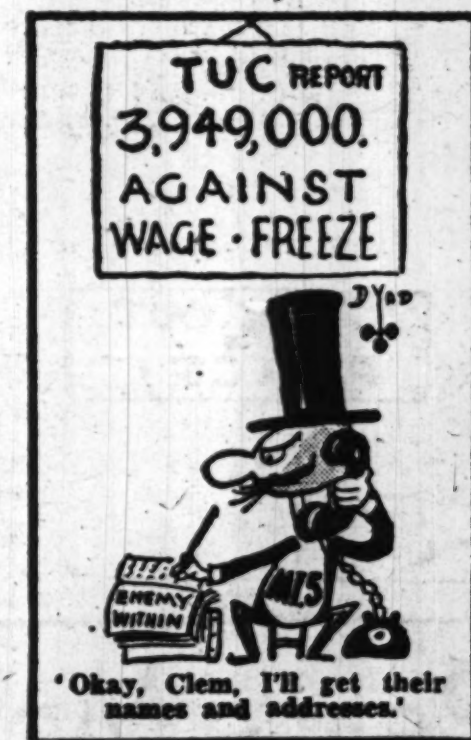
A combined resolution calling for a ban on the atom bomb, disarmament and recognition of People's China was backed at the Labor parley by 39 local party organizations and two national unions. It was defeated by the machine, and the government's pro-Wall Street foreign policy was approved by the parley. However 881,000 votes were recorded in opposition to the 4,861,000 for the government.

THE PARTY CHIEFS cracked down on rank and file expression, government officials receiving the lion's share of the speaking time.

Nevertheless, some expression of the kind of rank and file Labor opinion which so perturbs Schlesinger was permitted at the Conference.

It was reflected by such resolutions put before the Labor parley as that of the Cirencester and Tewksbury branches which demanded that the government "end the present foreign policy, with its inherent subservience to the capitalist-imperialist United States of America and to seek closer relations with the Socialist countries of the world."

A FORMER LABOR MP, Donald Chamberlain, warned on Korea: "Do not think that the flame-



DYAD in The London Daily Worker depicts MI. 5 (similar to the FBI) investigating protests against the wage freeze.

throwers and fire bombs have solved the problems of the Far East."

Rather than court defeat on the government's wage freeze policy and faced with 47 separate resolutions blasting the policy, the Labor Party chieftains approved a 'compromise' calling on the government and the Trades Union Congress to initiate wage increases.

But the measure of the government's sincerity is its unrestrained attack on the many rank and file strikes for wage boosts which have broken out in defiance of sell-out policies. In the London gas workers' strike, the government has jailed strike leaders under an ancient, heretofore unused law.

Graft Expose Rocks Old Parties in N. Y.

Exposure of the deep-seated corruption in New York's political life has rocked both major parties and has become the chief theme of their leading candidates for state and city offices. Since the city is under Democratic Administration, that party has been on the defensive. But Gov. Dewey and his GOP state administration also find themselves highly vulnerable. The facts concerning the \$20,000,000 a year city bookie business and the \$2,000,000 annual graft to the police have been widely known for a long time, and Dewey has done nothing about them. The state government is responsible for overseeing law enforcement in the cities.

At the 1950 session of the State Legislature, small-fry Republicans from rural areas clamored for Dewey to step into New York City and open up the scandal. They hoped to cash in politically. Dewey turned them down, however. He was then up to his neck in a deal with Mayor O'Dwyer, whereby he would stay out of the city in return for O'Dwyer's support to his state program for starving the city financially. In addition, there was the fear that a probe would extend to graft-ridden Republican machines upstate.

IT COST the citizens of New York a doubling of the fare and wide losses in funds for schools, nurseries and many other social services, as well as expansion of corruption in virtually all government departments.

The disclosures of police graft have also been highly embarrassing to the "Liberal" Party, which is allied to Tammany Hall this

year and is backing its choice for Mayor, Ferdinand Pecora.

The only party which comes into the election with clean hands is the American Labor Party. It has no ties to the corrupt machines. Since its existence is based upon a principled program rather than self-enrichment, it alone offers the means of cleaning up the corruption.

WHY DID THE GRAFT scandal in the Police Department break at this time? An inner squabble within the Democratic machine in Brooklyn pitted Mayor O'Dwyer, a Brooklynite, against Democratic Chairman and Borough President John Cashmore. O'Dwyer sought to remove Cashmore as Democratic leader. In retaliation, Cashmore's district attorney, Miles McDonald, opened up slightly on notorious police graft with the idea of forcing O'Dwyer to back down.

In the subsequent political melee, O'Dwyer called the investigation a "witchhunt," and attempted to turn the wrath of the police and the city against the McDonald probe.

Having opened up slightly, the Democrats found themselves forced in self-defense to go much further than in similar gestures in the past because of fear that the GOP would make capital of it in the election. Now they can claim

that they, not Dewey, are cleaning up the mess. Actually, the investigation has touched lightly on only one aspect of the general corruption in all phases of government which spread rapidly under the O'Dwyer-Tammany regime.

THE ELECTION PICTURE for the Democrats has become highly complicated with the "independent" candidacy of Vincent Impellitteri, the acting Mayor. Tammany is frightened that this, together with the graft scandal, will cost it the Mayoralty.

Hence, it demanded that O'Dwyer come back to New York to put his blessing on McDonald's probe of the corruption before going off to Mexico as Ambassador. There is wide belief the Democrats will make him the "fall guy" in an effort to save themselves. His responsibility is obvious, but only as the political front for the entire Tammany machine.

Meanwhile, a sinister element has been the build-up of the new Police Commissioner, Thomas Murphy, a hack witchhunter who prosecuted the Hiss case. Observers recall how the FBI was glamorized for its "gang-busting," and was able to exploit the glamor in becoming an American Gestapo. There is danger the same procedure will be used with Murphy.

the local a couple months ago which cost two workers their jobs and one worker, Roy Webb, a broken back. Webb and several others still face charges on this matter. One worker told this correspondent:

"It looks like the company and the Steffes gang wanted to get everybody out of the way that might oppose this sell-out on the contract! They wanted to shut everybody up and claim all opponents would be unpatriotic."

CLAUDE KEIM is reported to have raised the war specter as a justification for accepting so little. The hundreds of ex-GI's in the crowd were especially vocal in booing him.

Paul Steffes projected the sell-out strategy, according to reports, which was in essence: "Either take what the company offers or we'll have to strike." Horrendous pictures were drawn of the hardships which a strike would bring. But the workers were not impressed.

According to the press, the heads of the locals in the Nash chain will meet with the company in Detroit on Wednesday and come back with new proposals. On Monday, in the Milwaukee Nash plant, notices were posted calling for two special meetings Sunday, Oct. 15—one in the morning and one in the afternoon, "To vote upon the new terms proposed by the company, and to take a strike vote if they are rejected."

The Steffes machine is maneuvering frantically in Milwaukee to regain lost ground, and is bringing in Walter Reuther himself on October 20 to mesmerize the membership. In Kenosha, the Maximo machine, also Reutherite, is also staggering from blows given by the membership. There is every possibility that their playing with the strike weapon may result in a strike, for the sentiment of the membership is for a 15 percent increase, no five-year contract; wage-reopeners; no escalator clause; no speedup.

A number of workers noted a connection between the attempt of the Steffes machine to railroad this sell-out agreement and the violence against peace-advocates in

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

You Don't Really Want a Football Column . . .

THE SAME OLD QUESTION of American League superiority comes out of the late lamented World Series. The AL must be really stronger or how come they win so many of the World Series?

It's been true in a certain sense, the sense that the Yankees are part of the American League. Since breaking the ice in 1921, the Yankees have won 17 of the last 30 American League pennants. Thirteen times they took the Series. In Series not involving the Yanks the score is 7-6 favor the National League, which is reasonable enough considering that the leagues draw their material from the same sources.

Why have the Yanks been such a dominant team over the last three decades? Because they are primarily the team with the real big dough operating in a big money making Stadium in the biggest city in the country. The Yanks were the club able to go out and buy the young Babe Ruth away from Boston and on the momentum of the Babe's fabulous feats clean up much more and be able to offer the most to the good young prospects, go into the open market and outbid everyone in sight for the players they wanted.

Joe D. Maggio, the hub of so many pennants, was not a product of the Yankee farm system, effective though Weiss's well lubricated setup has been. The Yanks were able to take the biggest gamble, get the most money down in a hurry on the barrelhead for this extraordinary prospect, and in addition, use the Ruth-built glamor, comparatively high salary prospects and World Series lure as an argument.

Tommy Henrich was similarly grabbed off when declared a free agent by ex-Commissioner Landis. Red Ruffing, pitching mainstay of a whole host of flag teams, was bought from Boston. Among the World Series operatives who just beat the Phils, Allie Reynolds, be it remembered, was snared from Cleveland, Ed Lopat from the White Sox. A year ago the Yanks were able to add to their cast the Pacific Coast's leading hitter, Gene Woodling, by the simple expedient of outbidding everyone else. In the middle of the '49 race they were able to dip into the National League and come up with \$50,000 worth of Johnny Mize, whose Series pinch hit off Ralph Branca swung the tide and helped prove "American League superiority." This year they tossed Pittsburgh 35 Gs for another NL veteran, Johnny Hopp. His ninth inning grand slam won a key pennant game in the last week.

Not to take anything away from the Yanks. Nor even to minimize the farm system that has produced straight Yankees like Raschi, Rizzuto, Berra, Bauer and now Ed Ford. But it's interesting to see how the Yanks get that way, and to show that the alleged American League superiority has really been Yankee superiority. Now if you just insist on saying, "But the Yanks are PART of the American League, and the American League must be stronger because it wins the most," then I surrender.

INCIDENTALLY, FOR THOSE who didn't notice, the Yankee chain ended its juncrow setup this summer, with two fine young players farmed out as a start. The remaining big league organizations which are still stubbornly lily white from top to bottom are the Phils, Pirates, Reds and Cards in the National, A's, Red Sox, Senators, Tigers, and Browns in the American.

Cleveland is definitely bringing up outfielder Harry Simpson from the San Diego farm. He will be the third Negro player on the roster. Simpson, a rightfielder with run producing power, could add explosive punch to a lineup that was already shaping up as a pitchers' nightmare, a power packed young outfit good for years to come. The long and lean 24-year-old socker, who is built like and swings like Ted Williams, leads the Coast league by far with 148 rbis. His .326 average includes 33 homers.

The Indian infield is set, with Easter, Avila, Boone and Rosen figuring to improve with experience. Mitchell, Doby, Simpson and Kennedy will be the outfielders. The addition of Simpson's bat, the natural improvement of the potentially tremendous infield, and a normal year from an injury-free Mike Garcia on the mound are expected to win the 1951 pennant, says Hank Greenberg, who points out that the club finished only six games out, a big improvement over '49, and was pointed upward at season's end.

Casey Stengel, with a fat two-year contract in his pocket, says the Yanks can do it again. Detroit fans, and some Bostonians vow wait till next year. In the National we may have a new manager in Brooklyn, the Giants finished hot—say, heck with this silly football, let's start the 1951 baseball season!

ARMY REVIEWS GILBERT CASE

(Continued from page 5)
dential bombings of the 24th Infantry by U. S. planes.

The American Labor Party addressed a request to Rep. Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, to convene an emergency session of the committee for a full investigation of the policies and procedures which resulted in Lieut. Gilbert's conviction. At the same time, the ALP launched a postcard campaign addressed to President Truman, asking him to act at once to revoke the court martial sentence.

The Furriers Joint Council of New York, in behalf of its 12,000 members, asked President Truman and Army Secretary Pace to stay the execution of Lieut. Gilbert and abolish juncrow in the armed services. The Furriers' appeal declared that the union membership considers the trial of Lieut. Gilbert

"unfair and prejudicial."

A citizens rally at the monument of the Negro soldier on Chicago's South Side protested the court martial and urged President Truman to revoke the death sentence and free Lieut. Gilbert.

Another delegation protested directly to the United Nations. Following the lead of the Harlem Trade Union Council's delegation last week, 22 New York college students, led by John Harper, president of the NAACP chapter of the New York City College, urged the UN to intervene in an effort to save Lieut. Gilbert's life. As in the case of the Harlem Trade Union Council delegation, they were met by UN Secretariat Leo Malania, who said the case was in "internal military matter" of the U. S. The students decided to form a permanent organization to press the case.

UE District 6 Sets Up Own FEP Committee

WILKINSBURG, Pa.—District 6 of the United Electrical Workers, Independent, has established a Fair Employment Practice Committee to lead the fight for the breaking down of discrimination in employment and upgrading of its Negro members and to conduct educational work to strengthen the solidarity among the Negro and white membership for the union. The committee will also conduct similar activities in the communities where the union has locals.

Samson Goodman, of UE Local 610, Westinghouse Air Brake and Signal Co. plant, is committee chairman. He served as a division steward there for over three years.

Federal Court to Hear Mills Appeal

PHILADELPHIA.—Attorneys for Fletcher Mills, Negro sharecropper who fled an Alabama lynch mob several years ago, will enter arguments in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals here Monday in an effort to prevent his extradition to Alabama.

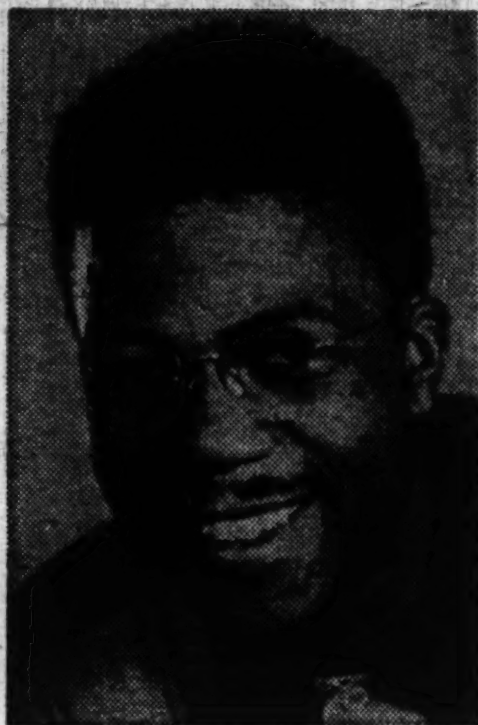
According to J. S. Zucker, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, which has led the fight for Mills' freedom, defense attorneys will argue that the Federal Fugitive Act, under which authorities seek to return Mills to the South, does not apply to Mills because:

- 1) The law was intended for use against hardened criminals who seek to escape state prosecution;
- 2) Mills did not run away in order to avoid prosecution, but to escape a KKK-inspired lynch mob.

ZUCKER DECLARED that the attorneys are expected to ask the Appeals Court to remand the case to U. S. District Court so that evidence can be introduced aimed at proving that:

- 1) Mills cannot get a fair trial in Jimcrow Alabama;
- 2) He is in danger of physical violence in Alabama;
- 3) Even if he got a fair trial, he would be forced to submit to undue harm and suffering in Alabama prisons.

Attorneys are David Levinson, internationally known civil rights lawyer; Ralph Powe of the national CRC legal staff; and Irvin Backman of Philadelphia.



FLETCHER MILLS

'BOTH OLD PARTIES SOLD OUT CIVIL LIBERTIES OF THE NEGROES'

On the eve of an appeal in behalf of Fletcher Mills, victim of Jimcrow "justice", Josephine Hughes, executive secretary of the N. Philadelphia Civil Rights Congress Chapter, and Progressive Party candidate in the 20th Legislative District, declared:

"The prosecution of Fletcher Mills exposes the fact that Jimcrow is a policy of government practiced by both the Democrats and the Republicans.

"Fletcher Mills is fighting an extradition warrant issued by Republican Governor Duff and a warrant of removal to Alabama issued by the Department of Justice, headed by a leading Democrat, J. Howard McGrath.

"The reason both the Democrats and Republicans are so anxious to send Mills back to Alabama is that he dared resist Jimcrow violence in the heart of the South.

"The Mills case exemplified the bi-partisan sellout of the civil liberties of the Negro people."

Pointing out that 15,000 ministers at the National Baptist Ministers Convention held recently in Philadelphia urged Duff and the Federal government to free Mills, Mrs. Hughes said:

"The growing mass support of the fight to free Mills is the major guarantee that this case can and will be won."

Pittsburgh Newspaper Strike Forces Three Dailies to Close

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—An unprecedented tieup of the three local daily papers resulted from the strike of 200 union mailers Sunday night, Oct. 1. The mailers, who belong to an AFL union, walked off the job following the rejection of a 10-cent-an-hour raise by the Publishers Assn. which represents the

Pittsburgh Press, Post-Gazette and Sun-Telegraph. The workers want a 13½-cents an hour raise, increased insurance benefits and six days of work weekly.

The papers notified all their employees on the second day of the tieup that operations had been entirely suspended, including all wage and salary payments until the strike was settled. Some 3,600 editorial, office, maintenance and mechanical employees were laid off. Eight non-striking unions are affected.

The delivery drivers, who are affiliated to the AFL Teamsters Union, want a five-cents an hour increase. Operation of the dailies became impossible when the teamsters refused to cross picket lines established by the mailers.

There is also a controversy over the demand of the publishers for a written contract. The mailers union has operated on the basis of an "oral" agreement for three years.

The mailers actually only mail a small proportion of the copies turned out since most of the circulation is bundled for newstand and store deliveries. This bundling and labeling is done by the mailers.

THE POST-GAZETTE, according to a story in the Pittsburgh Catholic, had some of their workers do this work. When the teamsters learned about it, they refused to move the bundles. It ended that strikebreaking effort.

Even then, according to the same source, "for a day or two the papers went through the mechanics of publishing, up to the stage of actually running the presses", until they realized their striking employees could not be bluffed back to work.

The suspension of all employees has precipitated very controversial questions about lay-offs and pay involved in the various contract provisions and job practices of the different unions concerned. The printing trades and other unions are old, long-established and powerful organizations which will not submit without a struggle to the overbearing tactics of the employers.

AN EYE-OPENING FEATURE of the tieup has been the readiness of some of the radio announcers and commentators to help out the bosses. Wm. (Bill) Burns of the Westinghouse radio station KDKA has been particularly active in pointing out the big wages allegedly drawn by some of the mailers and some

newspaper delivery drivers.

The wages Burns complains about are \$2.08 an hour for day shift mailers and \$2.18 for the night shift. This amounts to somewhat over \$16 for an 8-hour day for day-time workers, a little over \$80 for a 5-day week or about \$4,100 a year, if the full 52 weeks were put in.

In view of high living costs, such a yearly income, when taxes are deducted, is certainly not exorbitant.

THE PUBLISHERS are hardly in a position to be self-righteous about the mailers striking to get a raise. As all Pittsburghers know, the dailies have kept on raising their price to the present nickel a copy in collusion with each other.

Progressives Tour Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH.—Progressive Party leaders concluded a 10-day tour of this area with a well-attended street meeting in the heart of the Negro center—the Hill. Those participating were Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, candidate for Governor; Lillian R. Narins, candidate for U. S. Senator, and Alexander Wright, candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Membership meetings and conferences of the leadership were held for the various sections, along with several street meetings.

The outstanding event was the noon-day meeting at the main gate of the huge Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh. Over a thousand workers listened to the speakers, applauding each vigorously.

Fitzpatrick and Tommy Quinn, Progressive candidate for the State Legislature, who acted as chairman, had to hurry from work in their overalls in order to make the meeting.

Spectators declared that the Progressives had attracted a crowd at least twice as large as that which heard Richardson Dilworth, Democratic candidate for Governor, on the same corner the week before.

The trio of Progressives left Sunday night for a tour of cities in east central Pennsylvania, including York and Allentown. Fitzpatrick spoke over radio station WMCK, of McKeesport, last Wednesday night. This represented a reversal of policy since the station had previously rejected a Progressive Party application as a result of reactionary pressures.

Cool to Hastie Redbaiting

PHILADELPHIA.—Judge William Hastie closed ranks with the warmongers and redbaiters of the Truman Administration last week, as he urged a Philadelphia audience to take sides at once in the "cold war" against Russia.

As a stony silence fell over the gathering of Negro leaders and progressive whites who had been invited to a testimonial dinner for the newly-appointed Federal Judge, Hastie appealed for recruits to the anti-Soviet war.

"There is no room for neutrality," he told his stunned audience, voicing the State Department lie that the Soviet Union is out to spread its way of life all over the world, "by force if necessary."

IN ANOTHER portion of his address, Hastie attempted to justify the bureaucratic control exercised by the NAACP national office over local branches, and argued that Communists must be barred from the association "until Russia becomes a good neighbor."

Judge Hastie's lengthy harangue was coldly received by the audience. Preceding Hastie, Walter White, national executive secretary of the NAACP, hammered away on a similar theme, threatening a national office purge of so-called "reds" in the local branch. None of the local officers present commented on either address.

Steelworkers Reject Living Cost Tie-In

PITTSBURGH.—A resolution unanimously approved by 200 delegates representing about 50,000 CIO United Steelworkers in District 19 for a "substantial, general and uniform wage increase" opposes the inclusion of escalator clauses tied to cost-of-living indices into the wage contract, as is the policy of the Reuther leadership in the auto union.

The inclusion of such clauses, according to the resolution, "is the establishment of the principle of freezing the standard of living of the wage-earner at present inadequate levels." The resolution commits all members of District 19 to "begin a campaign of education, publicity and bargaining to put this policy into effect."

E. Pa. CP Plans 'Free Nelson' Fight

PHILADELPHIA.—Plans to rally every Communist in this area behind the fight to free Steve Nelson, Western Pennsylvania Communist chairman, were worked out at a recent meeting of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania.

Edward Strong, Eastern Pennsylvania chairman, declared that the fight to free Nelson is a statewide fight and concerns every Pennsylvanian. The entire labor movement and all democratic forces have a stake in this struggle, he declared.

THE DISTRICT Committee also set forth perspectives in the fight against social democracy and the Truman "lesser evil" theory in the current election campaign. It warned that the widespread illusions in the Democratic party as a genuine opponent of GOP reaction, fostered among others by

unprincipled trade union leaders, must be smashed if the people of this state are to break from the two-party system and create their own movement for peace and economic security.

Particular stress was laid on the need to beat back the rise of white chauvinism and nationalism in the Jewish communities, and the forging of new and stronger ties between the Negro and Jewish peoples.

Plans also were worked out for a statewide fight against repressive police state laws which have been enacted in a number of Pennsylvania communities.

Musmanno Maneuver Negates High State Court Decision

PITTSBURGH.—A fast legal maneuver by Judge Musmanno nullified the order of the State Supreme Court Sept. 29 for the unsealing of the offices of the Communist Party in Bakewell Bldg.

When Ben Careathers, treasurer of the Communist Party and a representative of Attorney Hymen Schlesinger applied in Judge Marshall's court for the unsealing of the headquarters they were kept waiting on various excuses until afternoon. This gave Musmanno time in which to file a petition with the same judge directing the sheriff to seize and turn over to the County Custodian of Evidence everything in the offices of a "seditious nature," even including furniture! This was hurriedly done, leaving only a few chairs.

UPON SCHLESINGER'S return from out of town on several cases which could not be delayed, he drew up a petition, reciting the facts of Musmanno's circumvention of the high court's ruling and asking that the seizure be declared illegal and all seized material be returned to its rightful owners. The State Supreme Court, however, refused to go any further on its previous ruling and turned down the petition.

The situation now is that the sedition charges are before the October Grand Jury for its decision on whether an indictment should be returned against Steve Nelson, Andrew Onda and James H. Dolsen, the arrested Communist leaders.

MEANWHILE, Judge Musmanno and the elements which

are back of his prosecution are utilizing every means of publicity to prejudice the community by keeping up their sensational charges. The newspaper strike in Pittsburgh deprived them of their front-page advantages so they have resorted more to the use of the radio.

From morning to midnight there is a constant flow of the wildest anti-Communist broadcasting, attempts to arouse the fear and apprehension of the public against the three accused and their Party, and unrestrained attacks on the Soviet Union and Americans who want to restore friendly relations between that country and our own.

The local Civil Rights Congress chapter is preparing a folder exposing the nature of these attacks on civil liberties in this area and calling for organized mass protests. Other groups and individuals are preparing for the defense.

Hotel Union Wins

PITTSBURGH.—In a close vote the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees ended a strike threat by accepting the offer of the Pittsburgh Hotels Assn. for an eight-cents an hour raise to cooks, maintenance and miscellaneous workers not receiving tips and a four-cent raise to waiters, waitresses and others who receive tips.

A great deal of dissatisfaction continues, however, among many employees over the unions giving up its demand for reducing the work-week from the present 48 hours to 40 hours with no reduction in pay.



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Let This Rule Apply to All!

Mrs. Roosevelt, in answering her questioner, gives the traditional American answer—the political beliefs of every citizen cannot be questioned, or forced from him, or made the basis of any discriminatory action.

If any American can be forced to disclose his private political views as the condition for his employment, etc., then nothing remains of the secret ballot.

Yet, exactly what Mrs. Roosevelt asserts as our traditional

Q I have heard, from what I think to be a reliable source, that your son John is a Republican—at least he is not a New Dealer. Is this correct?

My son John is one of the members of our family who has no interest whatsoever in politics. His interests lie entirely in business. Jokingly he has said to us that he is a Republican, but whether he has ever voted the Republican ticket I do not know, for one's political beliefs, like one's religious beliefs, should not be questioned. He knows that I am a Democrat and believe in the Democratic party and why. If he should feel differently I would respect his feelings and not try to make him state his beliefs unless he volunteered the information.



The question on the political beliefs of her son, John, is reproduced above from her column in McCall's Magazine.

right is being grossly violated in our country today! The Hollywood Ten are in jail because they would not "register" their political views with the Un-American Committee! The Communist Party 11 leaders face long prison terms because they dared to take their stand on their political opinions in defiance of the "thought control" provisions of the Smith Act.

And the notorious McCarran-Mundt law plainly calls for the "registration" and/or imprisonment of any American whose political opinions on any subject do not pass muster with the appointed "thought control" boards! The McCarran law provides concentration camps for men and women solely on the basis of their OPINIONS. Mrs. Roosevelt! Will you speak out against these violations of the sound views you state to your correspondent?

Tammany-GOP Kill Low-Cost Nurseries

— See Page 4 —

Anti-Semitism --U. S. Brand

Turn to the Magazine Section for this article by the distinguished playwright, John Howard Lawson, who is now in prison for refusing to be a stoolpigeon for the Un-American Committee.

SECRET PAPERS PROVE RHEE ATTACKED N. KOREA

— See Page 3 —



L. A. Defies, Kayoes Little McCarran Law

LOS ANGELES.—Within a week, two judges here have ruled the county registration of Communists ordinance unconstitutional, thereby delivering a body blow to such restrictive legislation in other cities and counties throughout the country. In their decisions, the judges went so far as to say that they were of the opinion that the McCarran police-state measures of which the local laws were a miniature were also unconstitutional. The two decisions on the county ordinance were seen here as a blow to the city ordinance requiring registration of Communists.

Instrumental in winning the first round against the ordinance was the general defiance of the law by local Communists and the broad movement in defense of civil liberties and against McCarran-type laws.

The first decision on the county law was made by Justice of the Peace Meyer B. Marion in the case of Henry Steinberg, county legislative director of the Communist Party and first person arrested under the ordinance.

Judge Marion's 21-page ruling upheld every point of the defense made by Ben Margolis, attorney for Steinberg. He ruled that the county ordinance violated the guarantee of freedom of speech, press and assembly of both state and federal constitutions.

AN EVEN MORE "elegant objection," wrote Judge Marion, is that the measure provides "vague, indefinite and unascertainable" standards of registration.

"In my opinion," he said further, "the McCarran bill itself is unconstitutional for the same reasons I have given on the county law."

Expressing antipathy to the Communist Party, the judge, nevertheless, noted that it was not a crime to be a member of the party. There were sufficient laws on the books to handle sabotage and violence, he wrote.

Deputy District Attorney Thomas F. Finnerty, prosecutor in the case, announced that the ruling would be appealed to the higher court.

Margolis hailed the decision as "a signal victory in defense of civil rights of the people. Eighteen attorneys, including former state attorney General Robert W. Finny, A. L. Werin, head of California's ACLU, and other prominent figures

A PEACE GROUP THAT MADE WORLD NEWS

Special to The Worker

BALTIMORE.—If there ever was an acorn that grew into a strong oak tree it's the Maryland Committee for Peace.

Its growth was phenomenal for in a few short months its branches of peace spread around the world.

It happened three weeks ago when a delegation from the peace committee knocked on the doors of United Nations delegates from the Soviet Union and the United States. The delegation, headed by Gunther Wertheimer, 25-year-old Johns Hopkins University student, bore an open letter and four questions asked by its 3,000 signers.



The questions were submitted to Soviet delegate Jacob Malik and to the public liaison officer for the U. S. group to the UN, Chester Williams. They asked if their respective governments would agree not to be the first to use the A-bomb, would favor general disarmament and outlawing atomic weapons, would back a meeting between the top leaders of their countries and would support a free flow of information between the two countries.

To all questions Malik replied with one word: "Yes." Williams gave the delegation a brushoff.

The replies of the Soviet delegate and the brusque brush-off of U. S. delegate spread around the world.

NONE OF THE 200-ODD delegates who attended the committee's organizing conference one brisk Sunday afternoon in March ever dreamed that they would one day make world history.

They met in the parish house of the Christ Episcopal Church to map out a businesslike campaign for peace. They were working people representing AFL and CIO unions, church people, a host of Negro people representing numerous civic and fraternal organizations, and just plain people who wanted peace.

They decided to go to the people of Maryland with a peace ballot. The ballot asked a "yes" or "no" vote on outlawing the hydrogen and atomic bomb, and a meeting of the USSR and the U. S. to negotiate their differences.

In two months, the committee collected 25,000 ballots, over 99 percent of them voting "yes" to the two questions. The announcement was made in three-quarter page ads in the Baltimore Morning Sun and Evening Sun. It was sponsored by a group of 100 prominent civic, church and professional people.

The advertisements set off a series of attacks led by the Sun papers, and joined in by both the House Un-American Committee and its Maryland counterpart. Some people were pressured into resigning from the peace committee amid headlines.

But in the next month, the peace committee collected 25,000 more votes on its ballot.

ON JULY 22, a delegation from the peace committee traveled to the UN and left the 50,000 peace ballots with Secretary General Trygve Lie.

Two months later another peace committee delegation went back to Lake Success with the open letter signed by about 3,000 Marylanders, including close to 100 clergymen.

Peace Committee Chairman, Dr. Ruth Bleier, senior intern at Baltimore's large Sinai Hospital, was on duty when the delegation went to New York. She was overjoyed when she heard of Malik's replies to the questions.

She pictured Malik's replies as "half a bridge" between the U. S. and Russia. "We call upon our government to complete this bridge of negotiations over which leads the road to peace," she added.

Now the peace committee, having nourished its acorn into a giant oak by digging into the peace sentiments of the people of Maryland, is working on methods of bridge-building.



HENRY STEINBERG
Refused to Register

filed briefs supporting the defense arguments.

MRS. LA RUE McCORMICK, housewife also arrested under the ordinance, was released after Justice of the Peace Stanley Moffitt ruled that "no legislative body can make a finding on something that has not yet happened."

He said his decision was "along the lines of the ruling made" by Judge Marion.

Mrs. McCormick was arrested by Lieut. Pascoe, who like many others smitten by the hate-Communists bug is seeking a political promotion. He tried to have the arraignment delayed but the housewife, a veteran fighter for civil rights, insisted before Judge Moffitt that she be arraigned. She pleaded not guilty to the charge that she failed to register. The judge agreed to immediate arraignment and set the bail at \$50.

She explained that she had been "dragged out of the backyard" by the deputies and had no opportunity to bring bail money with her. Judge Moffitt permitted her to go home to get it even though Pascoe objected.

Gus Brown, a leader of the CIO Furniture Workers Union, has also been arrested under the ordinance. A broad trade union committee has been set up in his defense.

Ford Pact Sets Off Storm Among Workers

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The boasts of "labor" editors of the daily newspapers some weeks ago that United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther had the Ford workers nailed down with the new five-year no-strike contract got a rude setback this last week.

One week after the UAW chiefs had announced that Ford workers "enthusiastically" voted for the contract with wages tied to government cost of living indexes, 2,500 steel workers from the Rouge Rolling Mill were on strike against the contract.

Then the same week 15,000 Rouge workers signed a petition demanding the revocation of the contract, more wages and no escalator clauses.

THE STRIKE of the Rolling Mill workers started because the company began enforcing a 1949 decision that the steel workers would not be paid time and half for Saturday and double time for Sunday. The decision was made by "impartial" umpire Harry Shulman whose reputation is that he rules on the big ones for the company and the little ones for the workers.

The steel workers work on seven day operations. When their five day work week included Saturday and Sunday then premium pay was in order. The umpire ruled the company didn't have to pay premium wages.

The workers struck against this, declaring that they lost \$30 to \$50 a week by this pro-company decision.

THE WORKERS immediately became the target for attack from the company, the press, Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, and the top UAW brass. Reuther,

who negotiated the contract in secret talks with company vice president John Bugas and put up no fight for premium pay for the Rolling Mill workers, kept his mouth shut about the strike.

Significantly the only leaders who spoke up and said the local should support the demands, were five local executive board members among whom were Ed Lock, president of the Plastic Building and Paul Boatin, president, Motor Building. Lock and Boatin are on trial this week, charged with being "subservient" to the Communist Party. Stellato brought the charges against them. Also on trial are Nelson Davis, vice president Production Foundry, Dave Moore, vice president, Axel Building and John Gallo, recording secretary, Motor Building. All five are pioneer organizers of Ford local, the most honored union title one can hold in the Ford plant.

After the Rolling Mill workers returned to work, Oct. 6 the company announced somewhat fearfully that they thought it "wasn't ended yet." Other workers, along with the Rolling Mill workers may prove the company is correct. Tool and Die makers are talking about wanting more money, they are 15c below rates in jobbing shops. Maintenance workers are getting \$1 less than AFL maintenance workers doing the same work. Speedup in the plant is terrific. Ford forced the workers to produce 1,000,000 cars and trucks in the first six months of 1950. Production for the entire year of 1949 was 1,070,000 vehicles.

NEW UNION TO TACKLE VAST ORGANIZING DRIVE

A new militant union of 80,000 Negro and white workers—the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union—came into being at a founding convention at Tom Mooney Hall in New York last week-end.

The new union unites and coordinates the strength of the Food and Tobacco Workers Union of 25,000 workers; the Office Workers, with 20,000, and the Distributive Workers Union with 35,000. The latter organization includes warehouse and department store workers.

Top officers are: President, Arthur Osman, head of the Distributive Workers; administrative director, Donald Henderson, founding leader of the Food and Tobacco Workers, and secretary-treasurer, James Durkin, who was president of the Office Workers.

More than 200 delegates from the East and West Coast and the Southern and Central States took part in the convention.

SPECIALLY ENTHUSIASTIC were Negro and white delegates from the big R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Plant in Winston Salem, N. C., who are preparing for another Labor Board election. They won a majority over the "No" union votes and the AFL and CIO last March, but were denied certification on a technicality.

Fruit workers from California were also very happy at the new strength behind them. They recently defeated two raiding drives by the teamsters and are now resisting a disruptive campaign by some CIO leaders.

The three unions came together

on the basis of a genuine merger, not just an amalgamation. Food and Tobacco workers will now be able to help the campaigns of warehouse and department store and office workers in their communities. And the other groups can give similar mutual help in the many unorganized plants throughout the country.

The new union has a tremendous field before it, with vast numbers of unorganized workers.

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Scanning the News

(Continued from Page 4)

just a slight inkling of things to come. Plans are underway to jump the arms budget this fiscal year to \$70,000,000,000. It's now \$30,000,000,000.

Sen. Kefauver says his crime probe is non-political. The criminals, he states, are both Republicans and Democrats.

Railway unions in Nevada will oppose Sen. McCarran in his race for reelection. . . . Hundreds of arrivals to the U. S. are being held at Ellis Island under the first application of the McCarran Law. . . . Among those barred from entering was Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, prominent Latin-American publicist and former Cuban Cabinet Minister. Rodriguez, a Communist, is treasurer of the Inter-American Press Society, meeting in convention at the Waldorf-Astoria. . . . The West Coast Marine, Cooks and Stewards Union bear two attempts by the Coast Guard to blacklist loyal union men under the pretext of "loyalty screenings."

Candy and Brimstone

THE NUMBER of railroad workers injured last year totaled 22,105. . . . Despite the fight to abolish jimcrow education in Georgia, Gov. Talmadge named an all-white delegation to the President's Mid-Century Conference On Youth. . . . A grand jury refused to indict the Grand Dragon of the S. C. Ku Klux Klan on conspiracy charges growing out of the KKK attack on a Negro night club in Myrtle Beach, in which a robbed cop was killed. . . .

A strike on the three major networks was authorized by members of the Radio Writers Guild. . . . International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Local 10, San Francisco, overwhelmingly condemned National CIO raiding policies. Right-wing leaders in the local received an equally strong rebuff. . . .

Park Ave. society will throw two theater parties for the fascist outfit Common Cause, Inc. . . . That product of Hell, brimstone (sulphur), advanced from \$18 to \$22 a ton this week. . . . Nickel candies now cost seven and eight cents. . . .

The N. Y. State Court of Appeals rejected a teachers' motion to delay hearings on the constitutionality of the Feinberg Law until after the November elections. The law sets "loyalty" screenings for teachers. . . . Syracuse, N. Y., is having the worst polio epidemic in its history. . . .

CIO Shipyard workers were continuing their walkout at the Bethlehem yard in Staten Island, despite efforts by union officials to force them back. . . .

The most careful preparations of the rightwing officials didn't work at the N. Y. State CIO convention when several delegates from right-led locals opposed machine resolutions against the reelection of Rep. Vito Marcantonio. . . . Expulsions of progressive-led unions couldn't stop honest workers from asking what was wrong with Marc's record. . . .

Organized wrestlers picketed the Pasadena, Cal., Arena for higher fees per exhibition.

By BERNARD BURTON.

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Annual Jewish Labor Bazaar 'Has Everything'

After five years experience the annual Jewish Labor Bazaar can use the slogan—"We have everything." The bazaar committee is in a position to gauge what its 30,000 customers, during the 5-day bazaar, want and can afford to buy.

This year's event will be held Dec. 14 to 18 at the newly-decorated St. Nicholas Arena. Proceeds will go to combat anti-Semitism and discrimination and for aid in Israel, for Kibbutzim, schools, children's homes and cultural institutions maintained by the Agudah Tarbut La'am (Association for People's Culture).

Backed by a number of unions this year's bazaar will concentrate on such items as furniture, shoes, clothing, furs, household utensils, toys, fine jewelry, leather goods and other items manufactured in New York City.

The committee which prepares and supervises all phases of the

bazaar include: Max Brosnick of the Furriers Joint Council, Morris Angel of the Fur Joint Board, Max Goldstein and Sol Reinstein of the United Shoe Workers, Hank Antell and Max Noon of the United Furniture Workers, Benny Sher of the Jewelry Workers Union, Morris Schneiderman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers rank and file, N. Kaplan of the ILGWU rank

and file, Nathan Katz, business agent of the Pocketbook Workers Union and many others.

Martin Lapidus is the Bazaar Treasurer, and William Levner heads the Bazaar Committee.

The Bazaar office, located at 22 E. 17 St., Room 601, AL 5-5858 is open at all hours. Get in touch with it if you want to give a helping hand.

'Time in the Sun' Revived Saturday

The Saturday Nite Film Club of the Film Division of the Arts, Sciences and Professions is reviving Eisenstein's seldom-seen *Time in the Sun*, this Saturday evening, Oct. 14, at 111 W. 88th St. Edited from the original footage of cameraman Edward Tisse by Marie Seton, this version of the epic story of Mexico's peasant revolution is considered closer to Eisenstein's original conception than *Thunder Over Mexico*, which has been more widely known. Musical score is based on Mexican folk music.

Chandler Cowles, co-producer with Efrem Zimbalist Jr. of The Consul, has acquired the rights to the Louis O. Coxe-Robert H. Chapman dramatization of Herman Melville's *Billy Budd*, and will present it as soon as a cast can be assembled. Plans call for an opening Christmas week in New Haven and the Broadway premiere is scheduled for the week of Jan. 8. Norris Houghton, who directed the production of *Billy Budd* at the Experimental Theatre of ANTA, will direct the production for Mr. Cowles. Rehearsals are expected to begin Nov. 30.

Millions Seek Wage Increases

(Continued from Page 4)

mula. Or, if there is no agreement, the dispute would go before the nine-man wage board to be set up for a decision that may set the "formula."

Meanwhile, unions with more millions of workers decided to press wage demands. Among them are 1,250,000 workers in non-operating railroad crafts. The major Brotherhoods of the operating workers were building a united front in the wage fight. This was evident from the speech delivered by David B. Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers before the convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at Miami. The wage demands of the latter and the conductors are now in dispute and the cause of current government seizure of the lines.

The fourth Brotherhood, the Locomotive Engineers, is also preparing to act.

THE TELEPHONE workers whose CIO leaders abandoned a wage raise earlier this year, are returning to the fight. The Communication Workers of America is placing the bid before the phone trust on behalf of its 250,000 members. Some of the independent unions have already obtained a raise.

In the maritime industry, settlements are being made by the leaders on the basis of about six percent. That was the deal Joseph Curran accepted for the National Maritime Union and the leaders of the AFL's Seafarers. The raises they accepted run 6.38 percent compared with 5.49 percent won by the Marine Cooks and Stewards on the West Coast. But the latter's members still run about \$56 a month above the same crafts on east coast ships, its president, Hugh Bryson, pointed out. He expressed regret for the disparity and the hope that the NMU and SIU unions on the east coast would hold out for something more substantial.

Textile mill owners, fearful of losing their low-paid manpower as high-profit war contracts began to come in, are agreeing to raises ranging from 8 to 10 percent. American Woolen gave a 12-cent hike and apparently set the "pattern" for the 90,000 in the industry.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers Association employing 150,000 workers agreed on 12½ cents hourly raise. Formal demands and negotiations have not yet been announced in the ladies garment industry.

Numerous "wildcat" strikes are occurring in the steel, auto and air-

Tammany-GOP Kill Nurseries

(Continued from Page 4)

state and federally aided nurseries in New York.

In New York City, Mayor O'Dwyer tied the city nurseries to the Welfare Department, forcing thousands of eligible children in the nurseries and on the waiting lists out of the program. Today some 100 Welfare nurseries service about 5,000 children in the lowest income brackets. They are the children of relief families where the mother is unable to care for them or where a mother is forced to work because of minimum economic standing.

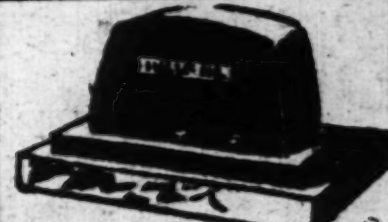
While these children are certainly deserving of nursery care

and too many in this lowest income bracket are even unable to avail themselves of the program's benefits, tens of thousands of other children need a nursery program. They belong to the enormous lower income group bracket for whom no provision is made in public or private nurseries.

The local child care committees after the war helped to salvage whatever nurseries exist today, even though Republicans and Democrats were determined to undermine this beneficial program.

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GRAFT SCANDAL BARED IN KENNY 'ANTI-RED' SCREEN

JERSEY CITY. — The source of Mayor John Kenny's desperate campaign to push through a "little McCarran" witch-hunt ordinance in this former stronghold of Hague repression came to light this week. It was disclosed in shocking revelations of a million-dollar graft scandal which, by the time the stench clears, may show Kenny to have outdone even his former master, boss Hague himself. Outlines of the scandal—centered around sewage disposal and construction work at the Hudson County Mental Hospital—were drawn by county Republican leader Edmund Stevenson, with whom up to now Kenny has had the closest political working relationship.

'Favor'? No—It's Routine!

JERSEY CITY.—Parents and teachers got a mild foretaste of Mayor John Kenny's proposed "little McCarran" ordinance this week when—of all people!—School Superintendent James E. Reynolds found it necessary to "defend" Jersey City school textbooks from charges of "Communist propaganda."

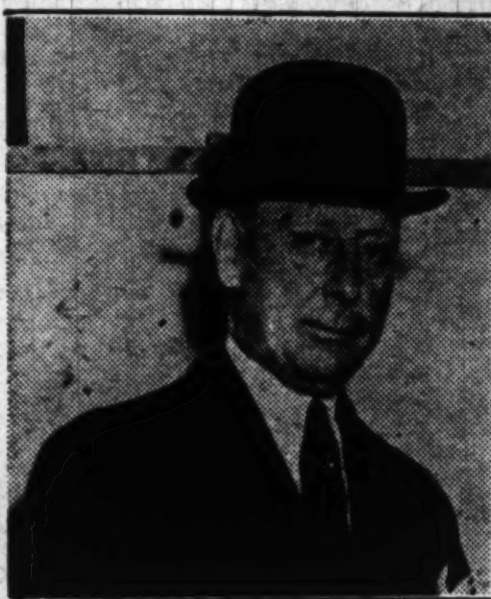
• Under fire was a text called "Problems of American Democracy" which had drawn the ire of the Jersey Journal as "Communist" because, said the Journal, it "held that newspapers tend to favor their advertisers since they depend on them for support."

UP TO NOW, civic and labor leaders who took part in the upsurge that unseated Frank Hague have been puzzled by Kenny's grim attempt to ignore widespread opposition to his obviously unconstitutional "Communist registration" ordinance, slated for final reading at next Tuesday's city commission.

This week, as the result of the break between Kenny and Stevenson, the reason for Kenny's need of the rigid gag law fell into place—as a gigantic smokescreen to cover up the graft which has mushroomed under Kenny leadership since he took over from Hague last year.

Stevenson charged rigged bids on construction at the county hospital have amounted to more than \$1,000,000 in the last six months.

The former Kenny partner tagged Harry J. Thourot, county commissioner of public works, as Kenny's chief accomplice in the



FRANK HAGUE
Bushleaguer?

deals. Thourot gained notoriety two years ago when, as mayor of Union City, he attempted to ban sale of The Worker and asked for power to "drive every Communist out of the city."

★ STEVENSON DISCLOSED that under the Kenny-Thourot setup:

- "Competitive bidding, as required by law, has been made impossible.
- "Invitations to bid on county improvements have been so worded as to invite collusion among bidders.
- "Bids have been thrown out on Thourot's advice and new and higher bids have been accepted on the same advice."

In one instance, work as awarded for the sewage disposal plant at a bid 185 percent higher than the original, Stevenson said. Similar rejection of lower bids was railroaded through on the women's building of the mental hospital.

★ FORESHADOWING potential use of the proposed Jersey City gag law, Stevenson charged Kenny and Thourot have "used every possible means of intimidation and bullying" to put through their deals.

Stevenson's blast—obviously prompted by exclusion of Republicans from Kenny's aromatic arrangements—was seen as the "end of the honeymoon" between Kenny Democrats and county Republicans. It was the Kenny-GOP alliance last year which guaranteed the election of Gov. Alfred Driscoll.

SEND ALL news and subscriptions to New Jersey Worker, 38 Park Place, Newark, N. J. Phone, Mitchell 3-1277. Editor, John F. Norman.

Kenny Gag Fizzled In Coast Trial Run

Legal analysis of Mayor John Kenny's proposed "little McCarran" ordinance—due before the Jersey City commission next Tuesday—shows it to be almost identical with the Los Angeles ordinance that was ruled unconstitutional this week in two California courts.

Arrest of Mrs. La Rue McCormick, who refused to register under the ordinance but offered to register her dog, was reversed because, ruled Justice Stanley Moffat, the law "violates the guarantees of free speech, press and assembly of both the state and federal Constitutions."

Justice M. V. Marion ruled, in releasing Henry Steinberg, Los Angeles Communist Party legislative director, that the Kenny-type ordinance could easily "hamstring Negro and other minority organizations fighting discrimination in housing and the armed forces, against polltaxes and lynching and for fair employment practices."

★ CONDEMNING ordinances like Kenny's as "masterpieces of loose thinking," the New York Times observed of the similar Jacksonville (Fla.) ordinance: "In a brief filed as a friend of the court, the American Civil Liberties Union pointed to a half-dozen different ways in which the law violates the Constitution. Agreeing with this conclusion, the local circuit judge a few days ago ordered the defendant to be freed."

Even the redbaiting Newark Star-Ledger threw up its hands at the hopelessness of enforcing Kenny's ordinance if it passes. The Ledger pointed out that the act will affect "nearly a million commuters who crisscross Jersey City every day."

Edison UE Wins Boost, Back Pay

WEST ORANGE.—Militant action paid off last week in two major victories for Edison workers, members of Local 407 of the United Electrical Workers (UE, independent). For more than 2,000 workers in the Edison plants, threat of a strike vote brought a general settlement of an 8 percent wage increase averaging 10.6 cents an hour. And last April's plant-wide strike in support of 84 tubeloaders finally paid off in and additional nickel an hour for the tubeloaders on top of the general increase, with back pay for the 84 stretching back to April.

The general settlement, which includes a minimum pension setup of \$125 monthly, brought to a head a seven-month struggle since March, when the union contract expired. The company had sought to prevent renewal of the union agreement and granting the workers' wage demands by pinning its hopes on a raiding bid by IUE-CIO. But a NLRB election Aug. 4 showed a 3-1 victory for UE Local 407. The wage increase agreed to this week is retroactive to the UE election victory.

The company had offered only 5 percent four weeks ago but upped its offer to the average 10.6 figure on the eve of a threatened strike vote.

THE TUBELOADERS, mainly Negro and Italian workers, won their extra nickel in a reclassification award that was sustained by sporadic action since April, when the entire plant walked out to defeat the company's attempt to fire the tubeloaders because of the men's slowdown protest. The department actions were led by Chairman Rudolph Thomas with close support of local president William McRae and shop chairman Edward Miller.

Since the outbreak of the Korean war, rising prices and the threat of a governmental wage freeze have produced growing sentiment in the plant for wage increases. Demonstrative actions have included departmental wage petitions as well as the threatened strike vote.

A sizeable majority of workers at the local membership meeting Sunday objected to the percentage aspect of the wage increase, since it amounted to less for the lower paid workers. There was also criticism of the proposed contract's lack of an early wage reopener. However, rank and file workers observed that the local leadership welcomed the criticism as laying the base for further possibilities in the shop.

MRS. VAN ORDEN BLASTS N. J. MILK TRUST SQUEEZE

Katherine Van Orden, vice-chairman of the Progressive Party of New Jersey and its candidate for Congress in the 12th Congressional District, charged that the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry is "an agency which operates solely for the benefit of special interests in the state."

Proof of this charge, Mrs. Van Orden said, "lies in the fact that New Jerseyans still pay almost the top price in the country for milk and that the dealers here have a

larger profit spread than anywhere else in the entire region."

The dealers' spread in New Jersey, which is the difference between the retail price of milk and the price received by the farmer, Mrs. Van Orden declared, "is, at present, 11½ cents for plain milk and 12½ cents for homogenized milk. In major cities around New Jersey, it ranges from 8½ cents in Washington, D.C., to 10½ cents in New York. Why is the milk dealers' profits spread so much higher in New Jersey than anywhere else?"

Finger Agent Admits Campbell Split Job

CAMDEN.—Counter-Attack, Inc.—the commercial finger agency condemned by CIO leaders as a 1950-style industrial spy racket—this week admitted it had a major part in the redbaiting job that split the Campbell Soup workers' union, Local 80 of the Food and Tobacco Workers of America (FTA, independent).

A meeting of 400 Campbell workers out of a membership of 4,000 last Sunday voted to break away from FTA and ask CIO affiliation.

Counter-Attack, Inc., published by three former FBI agents with an eye for the lucrative witch-hunt trade, does not permit published quotation from its copyrighted confidential letter. But the professional anti-labor agency boasted of its part in the Campbell Soup job in its Sept. 29 issue No. 175.

The admission followed a blast at Counter-Attack in the national CIO News, which condemned the blackmail listing of Actress Jean Muir, Gypsy Rose Lee and other prominent entertainers by the Counter-Attack publication, "Red Channels."

Counter-Attack's reply to the CIO News complained that, after all, the finger agency had been of service to CIO raiders in splitting forays against independent unions. It cited the Campbell job as a case in point.

WALKOUTS SHOW JERSEY WORKERS WANT NO WAGE FREEZE

IT TOOK a threat by 10,000 New Jersey telephone operators to walk out in defiance of Gov. Driscoll's utility anti-strike law to do it—but the Bell Telephone Co. finally agreed this week to come across with wage increases ranging from \$2 to \$4 a week for the underpaid operators, members of the CIO Communications Workers of America. The strike threat came after the state supreme court reversed an arbitration award granting the wage hike.

Bell was the only corporation

making it tough for rightwing union officials to hold their membership in line for Pres. Truman's impending wage freeze. At Wood-Ridge, 6,000 members of CIO United Auto Workers walked out of the big Wright Aeronautical plant because the company wrapped a 14c wage offer up in an agreement that would just about wreck the union's shop steward and grievance system.

Reasons stipulated by UAW-CIO leaders for demanding wage increases in the first place were interesting. "Rising costs of living

brought on by the Korean crisis, the upward spiral of company profits, and the government's revision of the aircraft rate structure." Plain talk meaning: the new hijack super-profits the gov't is paying into corporation coffers out of your taxes.

Westinghouse workers walked out in Newark, too—2,000 of them—in protest against company finagling over negotiations with their union, the United Electrical Workers. They went back after a day, but left notice of a strike vote if

the lamp monopoly doesn't get going toward a settlement.

In Kearny, 8,000 Western Electric workers, members of Local 1470 of the AFL Electrical Union, wrangled a new wage increase contract from the telephone equipment monopoly. The workers will get boosts of nine to 15 cents an hour, with \$2 to \$6 increases for salaried employees.

Dyers Local 1733 of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) ratified a 12-cent hourly hike for its 7,000 Paterson members.

Review Gilbert Case as Protests Rise

See Page 5

HARLEM Edition of the WORKER



Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Jesse B. Semple Speaks His Mind To Harlemites

—See Magazine

Vol. XV, No. 42

26

October 15, 1950

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

SEVEN NEGROES AGAIN DOOMED

— See Page 5 —

BULLETIN

Watch Those Giants in '51!

The Giants aren't kidding about that pennant in '51. Shelling out the dough in earnest, and brushing aside advice about "quotas" on Negro players, they bought two more great prospects last week in shortstop Artie Wilson and catcher Rafe Noble. With Monte Irvin and Hank Thompson, two of the stalwarts of the drive that made the Giants baseball's best from the Allstar game to the finish, there will now be four Negro players in the pretty old ballpark under Coogan's Bluff, and that's the way it should be for a Harlem team.

AT THE ALP KICK-OFF RALLY IN GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM: Paul Robeson, left, looks admiringly at three of the chief ball carriers against war, poverty and jimcrow. From left to right they are, Frances Smith, ALP 11th AD Assemblyman candidate; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the party's candidate for U. S. Senator, and Rep. Vito Marcantonio, running for reelection in the 18th CD against a warmongering three-party gang-up. The four pictured were featured speakers at rally.



Who's Grafting on Harlem's Hospitals?

By Abner W. Berry

THE CHARGE OF HOSPITAL GRAFT which Edward Corsi, Republican Mayoralty candidate, levelled this week against Commissioner J. Raymond Jones, local Tammany leader, cannot cover the sordid political trafficking of both old parties with Harlem health.

CORSI, AN OLD DEWEY HAND in the production of hammy dramatics, accused Jones of having asked a \$1,000 "campaign contribution" last year from the organizers of the new Mount Morris Hospital. The money presumably was for the O'Dwyer war chest. With this "expose," Corsi hopes to drum up a few Republican votes in Harlem.

But neither Corsi, Pecora nor Impellitteri will explain why Harlem doctors were so hard put to organize the Mount Morris Hospital. Not one of them will explain why Harlem Hospital, a city institution, is so crowded that patients must sleep in corridors, with not even a partition separating men and women.

THE HARLEM DOCTORS who sought to do something about this state of affairs by organizing a community hospital were met with grafting Tammany demands, according to Corsi. But the conditions which drove them to organize Mount Morris Hospital were created by Gov. Dewey and Mayor O'Dwyer who have been operating the Harlem health double-cross for years. And the city does not yet recognize the hospital, leaving it unavailable to city patients.

We were promised hospitals back in 1948 in exchange for the 10-cent subway fare. Where are they?

The Dewey-controlled state legislature refused to use the \$40 million surplus to aid in constructing new schools and hospitals. New Yorkers were tapped for money that by all rights should have come out of the surplus.

IT WAS A DEAL and O'Dwyer, acting like a well-house-broken hound on the political trail pointed out by the Albany master, rammed through the 10-cent fare and covered with the barking of counterfeit promises. And now comes Corsi to cover the whole stinking mess with campaign accusations.

JONES, HARLEM'S FAITHFUL Tammany rubber stamp, was undoubtedly privy to the whole conspiracy against the health and welfare of his own community. If he was not in on the plot, he worked for it at the polls in 1948.

Corsi now seeks to hoodwink Harlem into fighting the Jones-O'Dwyer-Tammany conspirators on the side of the Dewey-Corsi-Hanley-Carter variety. But Harlem has had enough of this bi-partisan gang, reeking with corruption, graft and fraud. Both of them can be decisively rebuffed by voting Row C for the American Labor Party slate, headed by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, for U.S. Senate.

ELSEWHERE IN THIS PAPER are stories about the other candidates and the issues in the campaign.

Vote ALP if you are opposed to graft, high prices, jimcrow and war. Harlem has had enough of promises and fake exposes.

L. A. Defies, Kayoes Little McCarran Law

LOS ANGELES.—Within a week, two judges here have ruled the county registration of Communists ordinance unconstitutional, thereby delivering a body blow to such restrictive legislation in other cities and counties throughout the country. In their decisions, the judges went so far as to say that they were of the opinion that the McCarran police-state measures of which the local laws were a miniature were also unconstitutional. The two decisions on the county ordinance were seen here as a blow to the city ordinance requiring registration of Communists.

Instrumental in winning the first round against the ordinance was the general defiance of the law by local Communists and the broad movement in defense of civil liberties and against McCarran-type laws.

The first decision on the county law was made by Justice of the Peace Meyer B. Marion in the case of Henry Steinberg, county legislative director of the Communist Party and first person arrested under the ordinance.

Judge Marion's 21-page ruling upheld every point of the defense made by Ben Margolis, attorney for Steinberg. He ruled that the county ordinance violated the guarantee of freedom of speech, press and assembly of both state and federal constitutions.

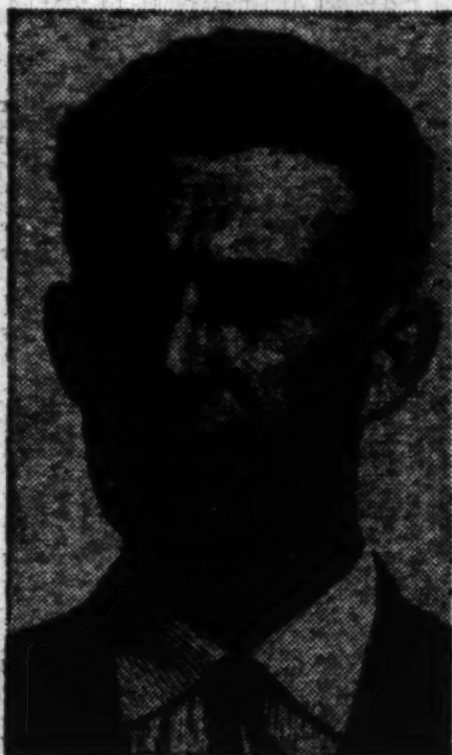
AN EVEN MORE "cogent objection," wrote Judge Marion, is that the measure provides "vague, indefinite and unascertainable" standards of registration.

"In my opinion," he said further, "the McCarran bill itself is unconstitutional for the same reasons I have given on the county law."

Expressing antipathy to the Communist Party, the judge, nevertheless, noted that it was not a crime to be a member of the party. There were sufficient laws on the books to handle sabotage and violence, he wrote.

Deputy District Attorney Thomas P. Finnerty, prosecutor in the case, announced that the ruling would be appealed to the higher court.

Margolis hailed the decision as "a signal victory in defense of civil rights of the people. Eighteen attorneys, including former state attorney General Robert W. Finny, A. L. Werin, head of California's ACLU, and other prominent figures



HENRY STEINBERG
Refused to Register

filed briefs supporting the defense arguments.

MRS. LA RUE McCORMICK, housewife also arrested under the ordinance, was released after Justice of the Peace Stanley Moffitt ruled that "no legislative body can make a finding on something that has not yet happened."

He said his decision was "along the lines of the ruling made" by Judge Marion.

Mrs. McCormick was arrested by Lieut. Pascoe, who like many others smitten by the hate-Communists bug is seeking a political promotion. He tried to have the arraignment delayed but the housewife, a veteran fighter for civil rights, insisted before Judge Moffatt that she be arraigned. She pleaded not guilty to the charge that she failed to register. The judge agreed to immediate arraignment and set the bail at \$50.

She explained that she had been "dragged out of the backyard" by the deputies and had no opportunity to bring bail money with her. Judge Moffatt permitted her to go home to get it even though Pascoe objected.

Gus Brown, a leader of the CIO Furniture Workers Union, has also been arrested under the ordinance. A broad trade union committee has been set up in his defense.

Ford Pact Sets Off Storm Among Workers

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The boasts of "labor" editors of the daily newspapers some weeks ago that United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther had the Ford workers nailed down with the new five-year no-strike contract got a rude setback this last week.

One week after the UAW chiefs had announced that Ford workers "enthusiastically" voted for the contract with wages tied to government cost of living indexes, 2,500 steel workers from the Rouge Rolling Mill were on strike against the contract.

Then the same week 15,000 Rouge workers signed a petition demanding the revocation of the contract, more wages and no escalator clauses.

THE STRIKE of the Rolling Mill workers started because the company began enforcing a 1949 decision that the steel workers would not be paid time and half for Saturday and double time for Sunday. The decision was made by "impartial" umpire Harry Shulman whose reputation is that he rules on the big ones for the company and the little ones for the workers.

The steel workers work on seven day operations. When their five day work week included Saturday and Sunday then premium pay was in order. The umpire ruled the company didn't have to pay premium wages.

The workers struck against this, declaring that they lost \$30 to \$50 a week by this pro-company decision.

THE WORKERS immediately became the target for attack from the company, the press, Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 800, and the top UAW brass. Reuther,

who negotiated the contract in secret talks with company vice president John Bugas and put up no fight for premium pay for the Rolling Mill workers, kept his mouth shut about the strike.

Significantly the only leaders who spoke up and said the local should support the demands, were five local executive board members among whom were Ed Lock, president of the Plastic Building and John Boatin, president, Motor Building. Lock and Boatin are on trial this week, charged with being "subservient" to the Communist Party. Stellato brought the charges against them. Also on trial are Nelson Davis, vice president Production Foundry, Dave Moore, vice president, Axel Building and John Gallo, recording secretary, Motor Building. All five are pioneer organizers of Ford local, the most honored union title one can hold in the Ford plant.

After the Rolling Mill workers returned to work, Oct. 6 the company announced somewhat fearfully that they thought it "wasn't ended yet." Other workers, along with the Rolling Mill workers may prove the company is correct. Tool and Die makers are talking about wanting more money, they are 15c below rates in jobbing shops. Maintenance workers are getting \$1 less than AFL maintenance workers doing the same work. Speedup in the plant is terrific. Ford forced the workers to produce 1,000,000 cars and trucks in the first six months of 1950. Production for the entire year of 1949 was 1,070,000 vehicles.

NEW UNION TO TACKLE VAST ORGANIZING DRIVE

A new militant union of 80,000 Negro and white workers—the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union—came into being at a founding convention at Tom Mooney Hall in New York last week-end.

The new union unites and coordinates the strength of the Food and Tobacco Workers Union of 25,000 workers; the Office Workers, with 20,000, and the Distributive Workers Union with 35,000. The latter organization includes warehouse and department store workers.

Top officers are: President, Arthur Osman, head of the Distributive Workers; administrative director, Donald Henderson, founding leader of the Food and Tobacco Workers, and secretary-treasurer, James Durkin, who was president of the Office Workers.

More than 200 delegates from the East and West Coast and the Southern and Central States took part in the convention.

SPECIALLY ENTHUSIASTIC were Negro and white delegates from the big R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Plant in Winston Salem, N. C., who are preparing for another Labor Board election. They won a majority over the "No" union votes and the AFL and CIO last March, but were denied certification on a technicality.

Fruit workers from California were also very happy at the new strength behind them. They recently defeated two raiding drives by the teamsters and are now resisting a disruptive campaign by some CIO leaders.

The three unions came together

on the basis of a genuine merger, not just an amalgamation. Food and Tobacco workers will now be able to help the campaigns of warehouse and department store and office workers in their communities. And the other groups can give similar mutual help in the many unorganized plants throughout the country.

The new union has a tremendous field before it, with vast numbers of unorganized workers.

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A PEACE GROUP THAT MADE WORLD NEWS

Special to The Worker

BALTIMORE.—If there ever was an acorn that grew into a strong oak tree it's the Maryland Committee for Peace.

Its growth was phenomenal for in a few short months its branches of peace spread around the world.

It happened three weeks ago when a delegation from the peace committee knocked on the doors of United Nations delegates from the Soviet Union and the United States. The delegation, headed by Gunther Wertheimer, 25-year-old Johns Hopkins University student, bore an open letter and four questions asked by its 3,000 signers.



The questions were submitted to Soviet delegate Jacob Malik and to the public liaison officer for the U. S. group to the UN, Chester Williams. They asked if their respective governments would agree not to be the first to use the A-bomb, would favor general disarmament and outlawing atomic weapons, would back a meeting between the top leaders of their countries and would support a free flow of information between the two countries.

To all questions Malik replied with one word: "Yes." Williams gave the delegation a brushoff.

The replies of the Soviet delegate and the brusque brush-off of U. S. delegate spread around the world.

NONE OF THE 200-ODD delegates who attended the committee's organizing conference one brisk Sunday afternoon in March ever dreamed that they would one day make world history.

They met in the parish house of the Christ Episcopal Church to map out a businesslike campaign for peace. They were working people representing AFL and CIO unions, church people, a host of Negro people representing numerous civic and fraternal organizations, and just plain people who wanted peace.

They decided to go to the people of Maryland with a peace ballot. The ballot asked a "yes" or "no" vote on outlawing the hydrogen and atomic bomb, and a meeting of the USSR and the U. S. to negotiate their differences.

In two months, the committee collected 25,000 ballots, over 99 percent of them voting "yes" to the two questions. The announcement was made in three-quarter page ads in the Baltimore Morning Sun and Evening Sun. It was sponsored by a group of 100 prominent civic, church and professional people.

The advertisements set off a series of attacks led by the Sun papers, and joined in by both the House Un-American Committee and its Maryland counterpart. Some people were pressured into resigning from the peace committee amid headlines.

But in the next month, the peace committee collected 25,000 more votes on its ballot.

ON JULY 22, a delegation from the peace committee traveled to the UN and left the 50,000 peace ballots with Secretary General Trygve Lie.

Two months later another peace committee delegation went back to Lake Success with the open letter signed by about 3,000 Marylanders, including close to 100 clergymen.

Peace Committee Chairman, Dr. Ruth Bleier, senior interne at Baltimore's large Sinai Hospital, was on duty when the delegation went to New York. She was overjoyed when she heard of Malik's replies to the questions.

She pictured Malik's replies as "half a bridge" between the U. S. and Russia. "We call upon our government to complete this bridge of negotiations over which leads the road to peace," she added.

Now the peace committee, having nourished its acorn into a giant oak by digging into the peace sentiments of the people of Maryland, is working on methods of bridge-building.

Scanning the News

(Continued from Page 4)

just a slight inkling of things to come. Plans are underway to jump the arms budget this fiscal year to \$70,000,000,000. It's now \$30,000,000,000.

Sen. Kefauver says his crime probe is non-political. The criminals, he states, are both Republicans and Democrats. . . .

Railway unions in Nevada will oppose Sen. McCarran in his race for reelection. . . . Hundreds of arrivals to the U. S. are being held at Ellis Island under the first application of the McCarran Law. . . . Among those barred from entering was Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, prominent Latin-American publicist and former Cuban Cabinet Minister. Rodriguez, a Communist, is treasurer of the Inter-American Press Society, meeting in convention at the Waldorf-Astoria. . . . The West Coast Marine, Cooks and Stewards Union bear two attempts by the Coast Guard to blacklist loyal union men under the pretext of "loyalty screenings." . . .

Candy and Brimstone

THE NUMBER of railroad workers injured last year totaled 22,105. . . . Despite the fight to abolish jimcrow education in Georgia, Gov. Talmadge named an all-white delegation to the President's Mid-Century Conference On Youth. . . . A grand jury refused to indict the Grand Dragon of the S. C. Ku Klux Klan on conspiracy charges growing out of the KKK attack on a Negro night club in Myrtle Beach, in which a robed cop was killed. . . .

A strike on the three major networks was authorized by members of the Radio Writers Guild. . . . International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Local 10, San Francisco, overwhelmingly condemned National CIO raiding policies. Right-wing leaders in the local received an equally strong rebuff. . . .

Park Ave. society will throw two theater parties for the fascist outfit Common Cause, Inc. . . . That product of Hell, brimstone (sulphur), advanced from \$18 to \$22 a ton this week. . . . Nickel candies now cost seven and eight cents. . . .

The N. Y. State Court of Appeals rejected a teachers' motion to delay hearings on the constitutionality of the Feinberg Law until after the November elections. The law sets "loyalty" screenings for teachers. . . . Syracuse, N. Y., is having the worst polio epidemic in its history. . . .

CIO Shipyard workers were continuing their walkout at the Bethlehem yard in Staten Island, despite efforts by union officials to force them back. . . .

The most careful preparations of the rightwing officials didn't work at the N. Y. State CIO convention when several delegates from right-led locals opposed machine resolutions against the reelection of Rep. Vito Marcantonio. . . . Expulsions of progressive-led unions couldn't stop honest workers from asking what was wrong with Marc's record. . . .

Organized wrestlers picketed the Pasadena, Cal., Arena for higher fees per exhibition.

By BERNARD BURTON.

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Annual Jewish Labor Bazaar 'Has Everything'

After five years experience the annual Jewish Labor Bazaar can use the slogan—"We have everything." The bazaar committee is in a position to gauge what its 30,000 customers, during the 5-day bazaar, want and can afford to buy.

This year's event will be held Dec. 14 to 18 at the newly-decorated St. Nicholas Arena. Proceeds will go to combat anti-Semitism and discrimination and for aid in Israel, for Kibbutzim, schools, children's homes and cultural institutions maintained by the Agudah Tarbut La'am (Association for People's Culture).

Backed by a number of unions this year's bazaar will concentrate on such items as furniture, shoes, clothing, furs, household utensils, toys, fine jewelry, leather goods and other items manufactured in New York City.

The committee which prepares and supervises all phases of the

bazaar include: Max Brosnick of the Furriers Joint Council, Morris Angel of the Fur Joint Board, Max Goldstein and Sol Reinstein of the United Shoe Workers, Hank Antell and Max Noon of the United Furniture Workers, Benny Sher of the Jewelry Workers Union, Morris Schneiderman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers rank and file, N. Kaplan of the ILGWU rank

and file, Nathan Katz, business agent of the Pocketbook Workers Union and many others.

Martin Lapidus is the Bazaar Treasurer, and William Levner heads the Bazaar Committee.

The Bazaar office, located at 22 E. 17 St., Room 601, AL 5-5858 is open at all hours. Get in touch with it if you want to give a helping hand.

'Time in the Sun' Revived Saturday

The Saturday Nite Film Club of the Film Division of the Arts, Sciences and Professions is reviving Eisenstein's seldom-seen *Time in the Sun*, this Saturday evening, Oct. 14, at 111 W. 88th St. Edited from the original footage of cameraman Edward Tisse by Marie Seton, this version of the epic story of Mexico's peasant revolution is considered closer to Eisenstein's original conception than *Thunder Over Mexico*, which has been more widely known. Musical score is based on Mexican folk music.

Chandler Cowles, co-producer with Efrem Zimbalist Jr. of *The Gonsul*, has acquired the rights to the Louis O. Coxe-Robert H. Chapman dramatization of Herman Melville's *Billy Budd*, and will present it as soon as a cast can be assembled. Plans call for an opening Christmas week in New Haven and the Broadway premiere is scheduled for the week of Jan. 8. Norris Houghton, who directed the production of *Billy Budd* at the Experimental Theatre of ANTA, will direct the production for Mr. Cowles. Rehearsals are expected to begin Nov. 30.

Millions Seek Wage Increases

(Continued from Page 4)

mula. Or, if there is no agreement, the dispute would go before the nine-man wage board to be set up for a decision that may set the "formula."

Meanwhile, unions with more millions of workers decided to press wage demands. Among them are 1,250,000 workers in non-operating railroad crafts. The major Brotherhoods of the operating workers were building a united front in the wage fight. This was evident from the speech delivered by David B. Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers before the convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at Miami. The wage demands of the latter and the conductors are now in dispute and the cause of current government seizure of the lines.

The fourth Brotherhood, the Locomotive Engineers, is also preparing to act.

THE TELEPHONE workers whose CIO leaders abandoned a wage raise earlier this year, are returning to the fight. The Communication Workers of America is placing the bid before the phone trust on behalf of its 250,000 members. Some of the independent unions have already obtained a raise.

In the maritime industry, settlements are being made by the leaders on the basis of about six percent. That was the deal Joseph Curran accepted for the National Maritime Union and the leaders of the AFL's Seafarers. The raises they accepted run 6.38 percent compared with 5.49 percent won by the Marine Cooks and Stewards on the West Coast. But the latter's members still run about \$50 a month above the same crafts on east coast ships, its president, Hugh Bryson, pointed out. He expressed regret for the disparity and the hope that the NMU and SIU unions on the east coast would hold out for something more substantial.

Textile mill owners, fearful of losing their low-paid manpower as high-profit war contracts began to come in, are agreeing to raises ranging from 8 to 10 percent. American Woolen gave a 12-cent hike and apparently set the "pattern" for the 90,000 in the industry.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers Association employing 150,000 workers agreed on 12½ cents hourly raise. Formal demands and negotiations have not yet been announced in the ladies garment industry.

Numerous "wildcat" strikes are occurring in the steel, auto and aircraft plants.

Tammany-GOP Kill Nurseries

(Continued from Page 4)

state and federally aided nurseries in New York.

In New York City, Mayor O'Dwyer tied the city nurseries to the Welfare Department, forcing thousands of eligible children in the nurseries and on the waiting lists out of the program. Today some 100 Welfare nurseries service about 5,000 children in the lowest income brackets. They are the children of relief families where the mother is unable to care for them or where a mother is forced to work because of minimum economic standing.

While these children are certainly deserving of nursery care

and too many in this lowest income bracket are even unable to avail themselves of the program's benefits, tens of thousands of other children need a nursery program. They belong to the enormous lower income group bracket for whom no provision is made in public or private nurseries.

The local child care committees after the war helped to salvage whatever nurseries exist today, even though Republicans and Democrats were determined to undermine this beneficial program.

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Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Urges Negroes To Lead Fight for World Peace

Dr. William E. B. DuBois, ALP candidate for U. S. Senator, began his campaign this week with a series of attacks on his pro-war opponents and calls to his Harlem neighbors to take the leadership in world affairs.

Dr. DuBois told a packed and cheering Golden Gate Ballroom audience that the U. S. Senate is "the most powerful legislative body on earth where big business interests are over-represented, where labor has a small voice and 15,000,000 Negroes have no voice at all." Lehman, his Democratic opponent, was said to represent "Big Business and Big Brass," while Lt.-Gov. Hanley, the GOP candidate was called "a hack politician who has no business in the U. S. Senate."

The venerable scholar, in a speech that was frequently applauded, traced the development of Harlem from a small jimcrow community into "one of the world's great testing grounds for modern democracy."

The world, and especially Asia and Africa, Dr. DuBois asserted, "are today watching Harlem and American Negroes with fascinating interest." The interest, he said, was in what is "this dark group of 15 million Americans think and advising" on peace and civil rights. Harlem is in a position to give leadership to "the muddled world in which we find ourselves," he repeatedly emphasized.

"A new era of power," he predicted, "held and exercised by the working classes the world over, is dawning, and while its eventual form is not clear, its progress cannot be held back by any power of man." It was within this world political framework that he saw the special role of Harlem and the Negro Americans being played in the struggle for world peace and civil liberties.

The McCarran-Kilgore Act was described by Dr. DuBois as an attempt to erect again in America "a Slave State," to make illegal any discussion of peace. He hit the "little 'police action'" in Korea which has cost "the lives and health of 20,000 American boys in order that Big Business can interfere into the governments of Asia and reap millions."

Dr. DuBois called on his listeners both in the Golden Gate and over the radio to roll up the peace and civil rights vote, despite the efforts to illegalize progress in America:

"Here in New York, you can vote for peace, provided, of course, your employer does not know it. And he need not know it. Legally it is

none of his business how you vote. . . I ask Harlem to vote overwhelmingly for peace and civil rights against Dewey and Lynch."

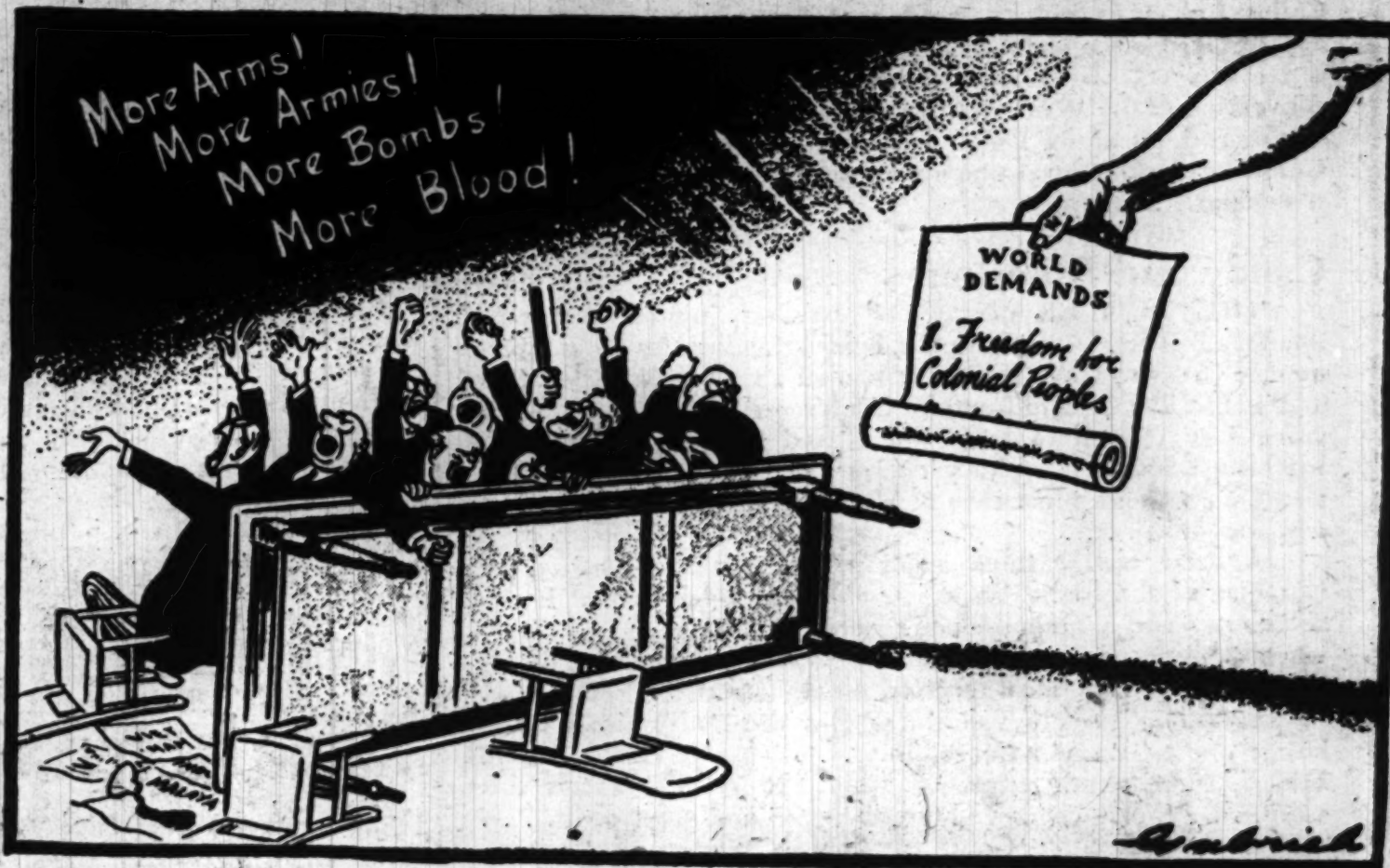
36 Harlemites Ask UN To Free Lieut. Gilbert

A delegation of 36 Harlemites, led by Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council, demanded this week that the United Nations halt the execution of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, now under death sentence in Korea. The delegation also demanded that UN act to stop segregation of UN troops whose main body is the United States Army.

Leo Malania, of the UN Secretariat, met the delegation and assured it that UN had communicated with U. S. authorities and had been told that Lieut. Gilbert would not be immediately executed.

"The people of the world, and particularly the oppressed peoples," the delegation spokesman told the UN official, "look to the United Nations as a guardian and

AFRICA AND ASIA SPEAK FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM



EYES ON Africa

THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA are represented in the United Nations by the colonial powers, all of whom are behind the present white supremacist attacks on Korea. But the 150,000,000 (millions) black Africans are voting the other way. We are indebted to the Council on African Affairs for the following comments on Korea made by authentic African leaders.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA: "First of all the struggle for peace in Africa means the struggle against colonialism. . . . The African people refuse to bind themselves to the Atlantic Pact, refuse to fight in Viet Nam, and openly denounce the American intervention in Korea. They are paying dearly for this struggle . . . they are being arrested, beaten up, maltreated and tried—but in spite of this they are carrying on the struggle for their liberty and for peace."—Gabriel d'Arboussier, African Councillor for the Gold Coast, and secretary-general of the million-member African Democratic Union.

FRENCH NORTH AFRICA: "We want peace! Korea for the Koreans! Independence for Tunisia!"—Tunisian workers' slogans which greeted arrival of U. S. war material. Later resolutions were sent by the Tunisia Bureau of Trade Unions to the American Consulate demanding withdrawal of troops from Korea.

THE ORAN TRADES COUNCIL, representing 40,000 workers, mainly Moslems, in Algeria, resolved: "We affirm the determination of the workers of Oran never to be soldiers of imperialism against the Korean people or any other people."

BRITISH WEST AFRICA: "The intervention on the part of American imperialists on the side of the anti-democratic and pro-fascist South Korean government is a demonstration on the part of the American government that it stands in favor of the re-establishment of world fascism against which African youths fought and lost their lives in the Second World War. The peoples of Africa will not henceforth take part in any war (for) maintaining imperialist domination over any nation of the world, regardless of race, creed or color."—Resolve of West African Civil Liberties and National Defense League (incorporating the West African Youth League, Sierra Leone Section.)

The 11th on Nov. 7th Is That Tuesday Good News Day?

Peace and civil rights on this election day may knock a hole through the two old parties of war right in the heart of Harlem—the 11th Assembly District. Here, in the center of the world's largest urban Negro community, the ALP offers as its candidate for

State Assembly: Frances Smith, a Negro woman with 30 years of Harlem's battles behind her. She is running on a ticket headed by the only Negro Senatorial candidate, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, distinguished scholar, chairman of the Peace Information Center and founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The arithmetic of victory runs this way:

In 1949, the A. L. P. won 40 percent of the 11th A.D. vote thus

HARLEM

EDITION OF

THE WORKER

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Editor: Abner W. Berry.

becoming its first party. Former City Councilman Benjamin Davis won 8,636 votes on the A.L.P. line; Earl Brown, his four-party opponent polled 7,825 on the Democratic line, 2,285 on the Republican, and 1,627 on the Liberal.

A.L.P. enrollment in that election soared to a record 10,330. More than half was in the 11th A.D. Figures in the early part of this week's registration indicated an increase.

THE HAMMER DISTRICT

The 11th is a workers' district containing within it the shopping and entertainment centers of Harlem.

It is shaped like a hammer pointing roughly west. The thin handle runs north-south bounded east and west by Morningside Drive, Eighth Ave. and Morningside Drive. The striking part of the hammer is bounded north and south by 134 St. and 117 St., east and west by Park and Eighth Aves.

Were this hammer to strike for

peace this Nov. 7, the blow would be heard round the world—from the villages of Africa to the ruins of Korea.

THE LANDLORD BLOC

Miss Smith's opponents are two landlord representatives and the battleground is the city's hardest-pressed tenant area and its most ill-housed. Joseph Pinckney, landlord's attorney endorsed by the Liberal Party, and Republican real estate operator ojsiah Evans are Miss Smith's leaky ceiling opposition.

Parents, Pupils Join to Honor Fired Teacher

Harlem parents, pupils and teachers will tender a testimonial reception to Miss Alice Citron, P.S. 184 teacher, who was suspended just the end of the last school term for her activities in behalf of the community.

Miss Citron was one of eight city teachers who refused to aid School Superintendent Jansen in his political witchhunt against progressive teachers. She was regarded by P.S. 184 parents and pupils as outstanding in her extra-school activities in behalf of her children.

The reception will be held in the Henry Lincoln Johnson Elks Hall, 15 W. 126th St., Sunday, Oct. 15, at 4 p.m. Former pupils of Miss Citron, now practicing artists, will participate in a musical program. Mrs. Edith C. Joell heads the arrangements committee.

CIO Bows to School Jimcrow

The Congress for Industrial Organization, which before the advent of the "cold war" was a militant opponent of jimcrow, announced this week its support of segregated schools.

Embracing the "separate but equal" doctrine of the white supremacists, the CIO Education and Research Department proposed that Negro schools be "equalized" with white schools in the 17 states and the District of Columbia. This equalization, a CIO report estimated, would cost the jimcrow states \$400,000,000.

No mention was made in the report of the present campaign of the NAACP to end segregation in schools, now was the contention supported that separate schools means inferior schools.

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Let This Rule Apply to All!

Mrs. Roosevelt, in answering her questioner, gives the traditional American answer—the political beliefs of every citizen cannot be questioned, or forced from him, or made the basis of any discriminatory action.

If any American can be forced to disclose his private political views as the condition for his employment, etc., then nothing remains of the secret ballot.

Yet, exactly what Mrs. Roosevelt asserts as our traditional

Q I have heard, from what I think to be a reliable source, that your son John is a Republican—at least he is not a New Dealer. Is this correct?

My son John is one of the members of our family who has no interest whatsoever in politics. His interests lie entirely in business. Jokingly he has said to us that he is a Republican, but whether he has ever voted the Republican ticket I do not know, for one's political beliefs, like one's religious beliefs, should not be questioned. He knows that I am a Democrat and believe in the Democratic party and why. If he should feel differently I would respect his feelings and not try to make him state his beliefs unless he volunteered the information.

The question on the political beliefs of her son, John, is reproduced above from her column in McCall's Magazine.



right is being grossly violated in our country today! The Hollywood Ten are in jail because they would not "register" their political views with the Un-American Committee! The Communist Party 11 leaders face long prison terms because they dared to take their stand on their political opinions in defiance of the "thought control" provisions of the Smith Act.

And the notorious McCarran-Mundt law plainly calls for the "registration" and/or imprisonment of any American whose political opinions on any subject do not pass muster with the appointed "thought control" boards! The McCarran law provides concentration camps for men and women solely on the basis of their OPINIONS. Mrs. Roosevelt! Will you speak out against these violations of the sound views you state to your correspondent?

Tammany-GOP Kill Low-Cost Nurseries

— See Page 4 —

Anti-Semitism --U. S. Brand

Turn to the Magazine Section for this article by the distinguished playwright, John Howard Lawson, who is now in prison for refusing to be a stoolpigeon for the Un-American Committee.

SECRET PAPERS PROVE RHEE ATTACKED N. KOREA

— See Page 3 —



L. A. Defies, Kayoes Little McCarran Law

LOS ANGELES.—Within a week, two judges here have ruled the county registration of Communists ordinance unconstitutional, thereby delivering a body blow to such restrictive legislation in other cities and counties throughout the country. In their decisions, the judges went so far as to say that they were of the opinion that the McCarran police-state measures of which the local laws were a miniature were also unconstitutional. The two decisions on the county ordinance were seen here as a blow to the city ordinance requiring registration of Communists.

Instrumental in winning the first round against the ordinance was the general defiance of the law by local Communists and the broad movement in defense of civil lib-

erties and against McCarran-type laws.

The first decision on the county law was made by Justice of the Peace Meyer B. Marion in the case of Henry Steinberg, county legislative director of the Communist Party and first person arrested under the ordinance.

Judge Marion's 21-page ruling upheld every point of the defense made by Ben Margolis, attorney for Steinberg. He ruled that the county ordinance violated the guar-

antee of freedom of speech, press and assembly of both state and federal constitutions.

AN EVEN MORE "cogent objection," wrote Judge Marion, is that the measure provides "vague, indefinite and unascertainable" standards of registration.

"In my opinion," he said further, "the McCarran bill itself is unconstitutional for the same reasons I have given on the county law."

Expressing antipathy to the Communist Party, the judge, nevertheless, noted that it was not a crime to be a member of the party. There were sufficient laws on the books to handle sabotage and violence, he wrote.

Deputy District Attorney Thomas P. Finnerty, prosecutor in the case, announced that the ruling would be appealed to the higher court.

Margolis hailed the decision as "a signal victory in defense of civil rights of the people. Eighteen attorneys, including former state attorney General Robert W. Finny, A. L. Werin, head of California's ACLU, and other prominent figures

A PEACE GROUP THAT MADE WORLD NEWS

Special to The Worker

BALTIMORE.—If there ever was an acorn that grew into a strong oak tree it's the Maryland Committee for Peace.

Its growth was phenomenal for in a few short months its branches of peace spread around the world.

It happened three weeks ago when a delegation from the peace committee knocked on the doors of United Nations delegates from the Soviet Union and the United States. The delegation, headed by Gunther Wertheimer, 25-year-old Johns Hopkins University student, bore an open letter and four questions asked by its 3,000 signers.



The questions were submitted to Soviet delegate Jacob Malik and to the public liaison officer for the U. S. group to the UN, Chester Williams. They asked if their respective governments would agree not to be the first to use the A-bomb, would favor general disarmament and outlawing atomic weapons, would back a meeting between the top leaders of their countries and would support a free flow of information between the two countries.

To all questions Malik replied with one word: "Yes." Williams gave the delegation a brushoff. The replies of the Soviet delegate and the brusque brush-off of U. S. delegate spread around the world.

NONE OF THE 200-ODD delegates who attended the committee's organizing conference one brisk Sunday afternoon in March ever dreamed that they would one day make world history.

They met in the parish house of the Christ Episcopal Church to map out a businesslike campaign for peace. They were working people representing AFL and CIO unions, church people, a host of Negro people representing numerous civic and fraternal organizations, and just plain people who wanted peace.

They decided to go to the people of Maryland with a peace ballot. The ballot asked a "yes" or "no" vote on outlawing the hydrogen and atomic bomb, and a meeting of the USSR and the U. S. to negotiate their differences.

In two months, the committee collected 25,000 ballots, over 99 percent of them voting "yes" to the two questions. The announcement was made in three-quarter page ads in the Baltimore Morning Sun and Evening Sun. It was sponsored by a group of 100 prominent civic, church and professional people.

The advertisements set off a series of attacks led by the Sun papers, and joined in by both the House Un-American Committee and its Maryland counterpart. Some people were pressured into resigning from the peace committee amid headlines.

But in the next month, the peace committee collected 25,000 more votes on its ballot.

ON JULY 22, a delegation from the peace committee traveled to the UN and left the 50,000 peace ballots with Secretary General Trygve Lie.

Two months later another peace committee delegation went back to Lake Success with the open letter signed by about 3,000 Marylanders, including close to 100 clergymen.

Peace Committee Chairman, Dr. Ruth Bleier, senior interne at Baltimore's large Sinai Hospital, was on duty when the delegation went to New York. She was overjoyed when she heard of Malik's replies to the questions.

She pictured Malik's replies as "half a bridge" between the U. S. and Russia. "We call upon our government to complete this bridge of negotiations over which leads the road to peace," she added.

Now the peace committee, having nourished its acorn into a giant oak by digging into the peace sentiments of the people of Maryland, is working on methods of bridge-building.



HENRY STEINBERG
Refused to Register

filed briefs supporting the defense arguments.

MRS. LA RUE McCORMICK, housewife also arrested under the ordinance, was released after Justice of the Peace Stanley Moffitt ruled that "no legislative body can make a finding on something that has not yet happened."

He said his decision was "along the lines of the ruling made" by Judge Marion.

Mrs. McCormick was arrested by Lieut. Pascoe, who like many others smitten by the hate-Communists bug is seeking a political promotion. He tried to have the arraignment delayed but the housewife, a veteran fighter for civil rights, insisted before Judge Moffatt that she be arraigned. She pleaded not guilty to the charge that she failed to register. The judge agreed to immediate arraignment and set the bail at \$50.

She explained that she had been "dragged out of the backyard" by the deputies and had no opportunity to bring bail money with her. Judge Moffatt permitted her to go home to get it even though Pascoe objected.

Gus Brown, a leader of the CIO Furniture Workers Union, has also been arrested under the ordinance. A broad trade union committee has been set up in his defense.

Ford Pact Sets Off Storm Among Workers

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The boasts of "labor" editors of the daily newspapers some weeks ago that United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther had the Ford workers nailed down with the new five-year no-strike contract got a rude setback this last week.

One week after the UAW chiefs had announced that Ford workers "enthusiastically" voted for the contract with wages tied to government cost of living indexes, 2,500 steel workers from the Rouge Rolling Mill were on strike against the contract.

Then the same week 15,000 Rouge workers signed a petition demanding the revocation of the contract, more wages and no escalator clauses.

THE STRIKE of the Rolling Mill workers started because the company began enforcing a 1949 decision that the steel workers would not be paid time and half for Saturday and double time for Sunday. The decision was made by "impartial" umpire Harry Shulman whose reputation is that he rules on the big ones for the company and the little ones for the workers.

The steel workers work on seven day operations. When their five day work week included Saturday and Sunday then premium pay was in order. The umpire ruled the company didn't have to pay premium wages.

The workers struck against this, declaring that they lost \$30 to \$50 a week by this pro-company decision.

THE WORKERS immediately became the target for attack from the company, the press, Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, and the top UAW brass. Reuther,

who negotiated the contract in secret talks with company vice president John Bugas and put up no fight for premium pay for the Rolling Mill workers, kept his mouth shut about the strike.

Significantly the only leaders who spoke up and said the local should support the demands, were five local executive board members among whom were Ed Lock, president of the Plastic Building and Paul Boatin, president, Motor Building. Lock and Boatin are on trial this week, charged with being "subservient" to the Communist Party. Stellato brought the charges against them. Also on trial are Nelson Davis, vice president Production Foundry, Dave Moore, vice president, Axel Building and John Gallo, recording secretary, Motor Building. All five are pioneer organizers of Ford local, the most honored union title one can hold in the Ford plant.

After the Rolling Mill workers returned to work, Oct. 6 the company announced somewhat fearfully that they thought it "wasn't ended yet." Other workers, along with the Rolling Mill workers may prove the company is correct. Tool and Die makers are talking about wanting more money, they are 15c below rates in jobbing shops. Maintenance workers are getting \$1 less than AFL maintenance workers doing the same work. Speedup in the plant is terrific. Ford forced the workers to produce 1,000,000 cars and trucks in the first six months of 1950. Production for the entire year of 1949 was 1,070,000 vehicles.

NEW UNION TO TACKLE VAST ORGANIZING DRIVE

A new militant union of 80,000 Negro and white workers—the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union—came into being at a founding convention at Tom Mooney Hall in New York last week-end.

The new union unites and coordinates the strength of the Food and Tobacco Workers Union of 25,000 workers; the Office Workers, with 20,000, and the Distributive Workers Union with 35,000. The latter organization includes warehouse and department store workers.

Top officers are: President, Arthur Osman, head of the Distributive Workers; administrative director, Donald Henderson, founding leader of the Food and Tobacco Workers, and secretary-treasurer, James Durkin, who was president of the Office Workers.

More than 200 delegates from the East and West Coast and the Southern and Central States took part in the convention.

SPECIALLY ENTHUSIASTIC were Negro and white delegates from the big R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Plant in Winston Salem, N. C., who are preparing for another Labor Board election. They won a majority over the "No" union votes and the AFL and CIO last March, but were denied certification on a technicality.

Fruit workers from California were also very happy at the new strength behind them. They recently defeated two raiding drives by the teamsters and are now resisting a disruptive campaign by some CIO leaders.

The three unions came together

on the basis of a genuine merger, not just an amalgamation. Food and Tobacco workers will now be able to help the campaigns of warehouse and department store and office workers in their communities. And the other groups can give similar mutual help in the many unorganized plants throughout the country.

The new union has a tremendous field before it, with vast numbers of unorganized workers.

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Secret Documents Prove Rhee Attacked North Korea

Truman's Pacific Hop: A Step in War Journey

By Joseph Starobin

White-haired, ruddy-faced Andrei Vishinsky is proving to be the kind of a fellow who won't take "No" for an answer. Despite Secretary Dean Acheson's "who, me?" attitude toward repeated offers of peace-making, the Soviet foreign minister perseveres.

And so we have this weekend's contrast: instead of a top-level parley between Vishinsky and Acheson, or between Truman and Stalin—a parley that would spell peace—the President is meeting with Gen. Douglas MacArthur. And whatever it is this parley means, it doesn't mean peace.

The persistent peace effort of the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia has become the chief feature of the current UN session; on every single item before the UN Political Committee, Vishinsky comes back with one or another proposal which puts the State Department on the spot.

First, there was the move for peace in Korea, based on an immediate cease-fire, and the right of the Korean people to determine

LAKE SUCCESS



GEN. MACARTHUR
No Figleaf

into arming to the teeth, and tolerating all sorts of armed adventures as in Korea.

WILL ALL THIS bring peace? There's nothing in the record to show it. For all of Acheson's pledges against preventive war. This real policy can only lead to an ultimatum to the Soviet Union and then attack—not only on Russia—but all of Europe.

This brings us to the Truman-MacArthur meeting. It is surely not a meeting that promises peace in the Far East. Even though the President speaks of the "final phases" of the war in Korea, the fact is that he is pressing that war into northern Korea, further bombarding towns and villages, and undoubtedly preparing new naval and air operations into the heart of the People's Republic. There is no sign of any restraining presidential influence upon Gen. MacArthur as far as Korea goes.

THE BIG ISSUE before the Pacific conferees is how to proceed with respect to China and Formosa—and possibly also the developing battle for the national liberation and independence of Indo-China, where the advancing Viet-namese are already facing the intervention of American material. The problem is how to hold on Formosa, and hence continue to intervene in China's affairs, as well as to blackmail and pressure the Chinese People's Government. And thus becomes a problem in the face of earlier promises to the United Nations that the occupation of Formosa was purely a matter of military necessity, scheduled to end with the Korean fighting. It is also a problem in view of the Chinese Peoples Government complaint of aggression which is to be aired at Lake Success by mid-November.

Both Truman and MacArthur want to hold Formosa, if they can. Truman wants to do so under a UN fig-leaf, and in such a way as to meet the hesitation of Britain, and the charges of aggression from People China.

MacArthur has said he doesn't give a fig for the UN figleaf. No doubt the President is trying to work things out in such a way that he does not upset the State Department's carefully-loaded apple cart.

By Robert Friedman

In the hands of United Nations officials at this moment is a handful of political dynamite—a sheaf of documents with enough explosive power to blast out of existence forever the State Department myth that South Korea was "invaded" by the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The documents are top-secret stuff, conclusive proof of the charge, consistently made by the Pyongyang Government and as consistently evaded by the war-makers, that Syngman Rhee plotted aggression against the North, with the active counsel and assistance of top American diplomatic and military officials.

Seized from Rhee's government files when the People's Army took Seoul earlier in the war, the secret documents include letters from and to Rhee from his Korean aides and American advisers; instructions from U. S. Ambassador to Seoul, John J. Muccio, to Rhee's government; orders from U. S. Brig. Gen. William Roberts to divisional commanders of Rhee's army, and other damning evidence.

The text of the secret documents, with photostatic copies scheduled to follow, was cabled to the UN last week by the Korean People's Democratic Republic. Available to the press as regular, publicly-distributed UN material, the sensational material has nevertheless been kept from the American people by the commercial press.

THESE DOCUMENTS show that on April 10, 1949, Rhee wrote to his personal representative in



AMBASSADOR MUCCIO
Instructed Rhee Government



BRIG. GEN. WM. ROBERTS
Gave Military Orders

The Facts Behind 'Atrocity' Fake

THE BIG PROPAGANDA SPLURGE about the "25,000 atrocities" allegedly committed by the Korean People's Army is the old game of "stop thief" being played on an international scale. The hope in imperialist quarters is that the hue and cry against the "Communist barbarians" will drown out the real facts, which are:

• The press in this country has suppressed evidence, received from U. S. Eighth Army authorities, that the "25,000 atrocities" story is an invention. Instead, virtually every paper in the country and the radio as well played "25,000 atrocities" story, knowing it to be false.

• Atrocities have, indeed, occurred in Korea. They are being committed by the Japanese-collaborationist forces of Syngman Rhee. An Associated Press dispatch from Seoul quotes a "responsible source" in acknowledgement that, "early in July, South Koreans killed 1,800 persons at Tejon, and that there were reports of political executions in other South Korean cities." The article quotes Rhee's publicity chief, Lee Joong Choo's statement that South Koreans were "executed for returning to the Red banner," that is for supporting the People's Army.

ALTHOUGH NEWSPAPER DISPATCHES have claimed the People's Army "massacred 10,000 Seoul residents," Lee Joong revealed "the city actually had buried only 375 bodies, some of them victims of the street-to-street fighting for Seoul."

• The pictures of bodies of Korean women and children presented in the U. S. press as "victims of Red atrocities" may be actually those of victims of MacArthur's bombing civilian areas in Korea. Such authorities as Hanson Baldwin, New York Times military analyst, have acknowledged the fact that MacArthur has bombed women and children in their homes. James Warburg, banker and conservative, writes that: "We, of all people, have become the leading exponents of 'strategic bombing'—that carefully impersonal term for the mass murder of innocent non-combatants."

Rhee, widely exposed even by supporters of Truman's war program as a fascist, is being restored to power by MacArthur, and is seeking to extend his police rule to North Korea.

The lies about North Korean atrocities are intended to divert American public attention from these facts.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

Former Mayor O'Dwyer is back in town because of the police-gambler scandal. At this moment O'Dwyer would probably be more comfortable if, instead of United States ambassador to Mexico, he were Mexican ambassador to the United States.

American Labor Party candidate for mayor, Paul Ross, proposes that revenue be raised through a gross tax on gamblers' "business." Another idea might be an excess profits tax on police officials.

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(Continued on Page 6)

Raise Drive Spreads As Wage Lid Looms

By George Morris

The CIO United Steelworkers of America entered into wage talks with steel corporations this week as President Truman's sword of "wage stabilization" through a freezing formula hung perilously over the conferences. The Federal Trade Commission, meanwhile, announced that profits of corporations in 22 major manufacturing fields piled up to a clear \$3.2 billion for the second quarter of 1950. This was 34 percent above the first quarter of this year and 59 percent above the second quarter of 1949.

GOP, Tammany Kill Low-Cost Nurseries



THIS?—children playing in a littered empty yard. . . .
OR THIS?—organized play with others in a nursery.



Kids of Working Mothers Face Return of 'Doorkey' Existence

By Louise Mitchell

Rising prices and taxes are driving more women into industry. The wages of the average bread-winner cannot cover the mounting costs that are steadily beating down the much-ballyhooed American standard of living.

Government statistics show that employment of women in New York State's manufacturing industries rose 11 percent in August. Women constituted 33.8 percent of the August manufacturing employment total as compared with 32.4 in July. Heavy increase in employment of women occurred largely in the electrical machinery and fabricated metal shops.

With the drafting of married men between the ages of 19 and 25 into the armed services, millions of women with children will be forced to seek employment to supplement their incomes. Greater pressure will also be placed on women to replace the jobs vacated by men inducted into the Army.

AFTER THE LAST WAR, women were told their place was back in the kitchen. They had done a fine job, it was admitted, but were not needed in industry any more. Newspaper columns and new books harped on the Hitlerite theme of a woman's place is where the merchants of death want her, and for a while it was home.

Now she is needed again in the factories to make the implements of destruction.

But has anything been done be-

tween the period of the last war and now to make a working mother's double job any easier?

For the bulk of the women who will seek work, their children will have to become part of that unhappy group known as "doorkey" children. These youngsters wear the keys to their homes around their necks during the day so as to facilitate their own comings and goings.

"Doorkey" children have long been a custom in the poorest neighborhoods, and especially in Harlem where mothers are forced to seek employment at all times.

WORKING MOTHERS will get little assistance from city, state or federal agencies in placing their children in all-day or after school nurseries. Private institutions are too expensive for the average family.

Paradoxically, many mothers face a situation where all additional income often goes to pay for nursery costs. Actually, they are working to pay for this service and additional expense for job maintenance with little going into the family kitty.

Shortly after the last war, Gov. Dewey speeded the dissolution of

(Continued on Page 7)

The steel industry, with profits running about 50 percent above last year, is among the highest profit takers. General Motors, whose chief controllers, the duPont family, also have major holdings in steel, will clear A BILLION for 1950, Philip Murray predicted in a speech in New York.

The steel workers are reported asking for a 25-cent hourly boost and some other benefits on their current average of \$1.71 an hour and weekly earnings of some \$65. At this writing less than 100 of the 1,400 companies asked to enter

negotiations three weeks ahead of schedule, agreed to do so. U. S. Steel was still to be heard from.



A WHITE HOUSE spokesman announced that a wage and price stabilization setup would be completed by the end of this week. One possibility is that the outcome of the steel negotiations would be the basis for a wage freeze for-

(Continued on Page 6)

Scanning the News

The President's Brothers

AN A-BOMB RAID on Britain left 500,000 "dead," 1,000,000 "homeless," according to conservative estimates. The "raid" was a simulated attack organized by Britain's High Command, with an assist from the U. S. Air Force. . . .

Asians have little use for the Marshall Plan, a conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Lucknow, India, revealed. The conference also showed that the scale in Asia is tipping in favor of the liberation movements, most of them led by Communists. . . . Twenty million Chinese peasants now belong to cooperatives. . . . Shanghai police are holding forums in which the department must listen to, accept and do something about criticism voiced by the people of the city. . . .

British investments overseas have declined 45 percent in the last 10 years. U. S. investments overseas have climbed in the same period. . . .

EXPOSURES OF CRAFT and corruption are shaking the puppet Quirino government in the Philippines. Three of President Quirino's brothers are among a group of 83 Congressmen, 19 Senators and other political stooges, who have been charged with making \$1,000 to \$1,500 from each immigrant brought in above permissible quotas. . . . While the exposure was being made public, President Quirino authorized general increases in the price of food. . . .

Questions are being raised in the Iranian Parliament about what was accomplished with the \$500,000 paid an American engineering firm to work out an economic "plan" for Iran. . . .

The people of West Germany are opposed to the "rearmament" plan demanded by Acheson and agreed to by the Bonn Government, it is admitted even by conservative newsmen. . . . The Jewish War Veterans Convention was told by Major Hyman that denazification in the U. S. Zone of Germany has failed. . . . The U. S. government has agreed to permit 45,000 Nazi refugees to enter the country. . . .

An international conference of mining and steel union delegates in Paris condemned the Schuman proposal for a coal and steel cartel. The unionists see it as resulting in worse conditions for the workers and increased unemployment. . . . Bread rations for underfed Yugoslav workers and peasants were cut another 10 percent by order of Marshal Tito. . . .

The Spanish government admitted that workers have had to live by buying bread (almost their sole means of sustenance) on the black market. . . . Latest documents reveal that the Nazi government invested \$200,000,000 to help Franco take power. . . . U. S. agents have arranged a new trade deal between Spain and Japan. . . .

The Finnish Communist Party increased its votes in the Helsinki municipal election. . . . Fascists threw two grenades at French Communist leader Jacques Duclos. Ten persons at the street meeting were wounded, though Duclos was not injured. . . .

Brisbane (Australia) longshoremen are contributing a day's pay to cover expenses for delegates to the Second World Peace Congress, to be held in England next month. . . .

Trouble for McCarran

TRUMAN'S LATEST APPOINTEE, Dr. Alan Valentine, who will be Economic Stabilization Director, was opposed to FDR and all his policies, domestic and foreign. Dr. Valentine, in his new position, will have a lot to say over wages, working conditions and the rights of unions. . . .

The government has increased its armaments buying by 500 percent since the beginning of the Korean war. But that's

(Continued on Page 6)

Grass Roots Labor Action Can Kill McCarran Act

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—During the long night when a handful of Senators held the floor in their battle against passage of the McCarran concentration camp law, a dozen labor leaders maintained a vigil outside the Senate chamber. They were representatives of a score of AFL and independent railroad unions. They buttonholed Senators emerging from the chamber and pleaded with them to break, or give up, the floor battle against the McCarran bill.

They insisted that the Senate take up a bill to give railroad workers the right to require all railroad workers to join the unions. This union shop bill had been approved by Sens. Robert Taft (R-O.) and Forrest Donnell (R-Mo.) outspoken foes of all unions, and the railroad labor executives maintained the bill would not have any trouble going through the Senate.

IT WAS STRANGE and sickening to see this group of union leaders arguing with senators to adopt the McCarran bill which would chain all working people. But they were bartering the rights of their rank and file members for a measure that would tie down their control over the unions they

led. They were a happy group when it was announced that the night-long floor battle conducted by nine anti-McCarranites was ended. Their joy diminished however when they learned that their union shop measure was sidetracked because the senators wanted to go home.

The labor leaders went home, too, bolstered by the promise that their bill would be brought up when Congress resumed its session, and undismayed by passage of the McCarran bill.

THIS ANECDOTE illustrates the necessity of arousing the men in the railroad yards and lines, and the rest of the working people in the mills. An aroused rank and file, acting to force the Senate to pass the union shop bill asked by the railroad unions, would have prevented Senate bypassing of the bill.

Such activity would have made it impossible for the railroad labor leaders to ignore the evil effect of the McCarran bill on the labor movement and would have required those labor leaders to work against the measure.

It is not a question of counterposing the immediate demands of the labor movement as against demands to prevent the axing of the Bill of Rights, as the railroad labor leaders viewed it. It is a question of maintaining the Bill of Rights so that such measures as the union shop bill may have some substance.

Rank and file members of labor organizations can develop such activity in the upcoming fight to repeal the concentration camp law. Statements by CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green against the McCarran law need to be followed by actions to impress the lame duck Congress.

The Worker

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The Ghastly 'Shot in the Arm'

BEHIND POLITICS is economics.

Behind the whipped-up froth about the "Soviet menace" and the backs-to-the-wall "peril we are in," etc. etc. are the hard facts of capitalist economics.

The bedrock of the "war is inevitable" program dinned into our ears from Washington is the fact that the private owners of America's industry CANNOT FIND ANY MARKETS SUFFICIENT TO CONSUME THEIR VAST "OVER-PRODUCTION." They can't find any profitable outlets for their huge "surplus capital." They can't that is, in any other way than to MANUFACTURE AN ARTIFICIAL ARMAMENTS' MARKET GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT MONEY.

This they are doing through their whipped up war scares, their provocations in Asia, their refusal to consider any peace settlements on any terms whatsoever. It is as if the maker of fire engines started fires to "provide a market" for his equipment.

THAT IS WHY Roger Babson, well known pro-capitalist economist, had to admit that if it hadn't been for the Korean affair which has given business and employment a shot in the arm, THIS BUBBLE (of economic boom—Ed.) WOULD BE BURSTING NOW. (New York Times, Oct. 3).

That is why the financial pages of the press boasted this week that Europe's "over-production of coal" is now becoming a "shortage because of defense needs."

This determination to keep the war fires burning as a means of averting ECONOMIC CRISIS was well stated by Wall Street big-wigs in a recent closed-doors meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers. Robert S. Allen, syndicated columnist reported October 6 that Wall Streeters were shouting for a "preventive war" right now as the only way to stoke the fires of industry.

Anyone can read in the press that whenever there is talk of let-down in war tension, that stock market and commodity prices FALL, and then go up again when the market is assured that THERE IS "NO DANGER" OF PEACE OR ANY PEACE SETTLEMENT!

THIS PUSH TO RE-ARMAMENT and allegedly "inevitable war" is giving a handful of American corporations the biggest profit haul ever seen in the U. S. A.

It staggers the imagination to read the figures of private corporation profits coming out of the "peril we are in."

The super-patriots in private industry, who shout for suppression of "Communist subversion" and such baloney, have just raised the price of ARMS EQUIPMENT BY FIVE BILLION DOLLARS.

That is, since the June 25 invasion of Korea by MacArthur, private trusts have told Uncle Sam that his "defense" will cost him an extra five billion dollars! Not only that, the new priority rules allow any Wall Street corporation to REFUSE A "DEFENSE" CONTRACT UNLESS THE CORPORATION CONSIDERS THAT THE PRICE IS HIGH ENOUGH. So much for "our peril" and the patriotism of the Merchants of Death.

BIG BUSINESS IS GIVING some wage raises in many industries. They are paying out some nickels from their huge "defense" take. They are forced to do so. But they are quickly taking it back through higher food prices and through government "defense" taxes!

Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder has warned us that the new wage taxes which bit into our pay starting October 1 ARE JUST THE BEGINNING. He said (Oct. 10) that "A greater tax increase than most people realize" is on the way AFTER THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Wall Street has no intention of sharing its armaments profits with American labor; on the contrary, its main idea is to loot labor more easily in the name of "sacrifice" and patriotism by provoking war situations all over the globe. The war program directed not only against the colored peoples of Asia and the socialist states; it is aimed at the living standard of every American working class home.

The choice facing labor is not "economic crash or war." That is a deadly choice spelling suffering either way. The choice is peace, social security, and ultimately socialism—Or hysteria, witchhunts, speed-up, heavy taxes, thought control and atomic slaughter. Which is YOUR CHOICE?

Army Reviews Gilbert Case; Protests Rise

As protests of the death sentence on 32-year-old First Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., continued to reach the White House and the Pentagon, the Army's Judge Advocate General's office in Washington this week began a review of the court-martial trial in Korea which doomed the World War II hero of York, Pa.

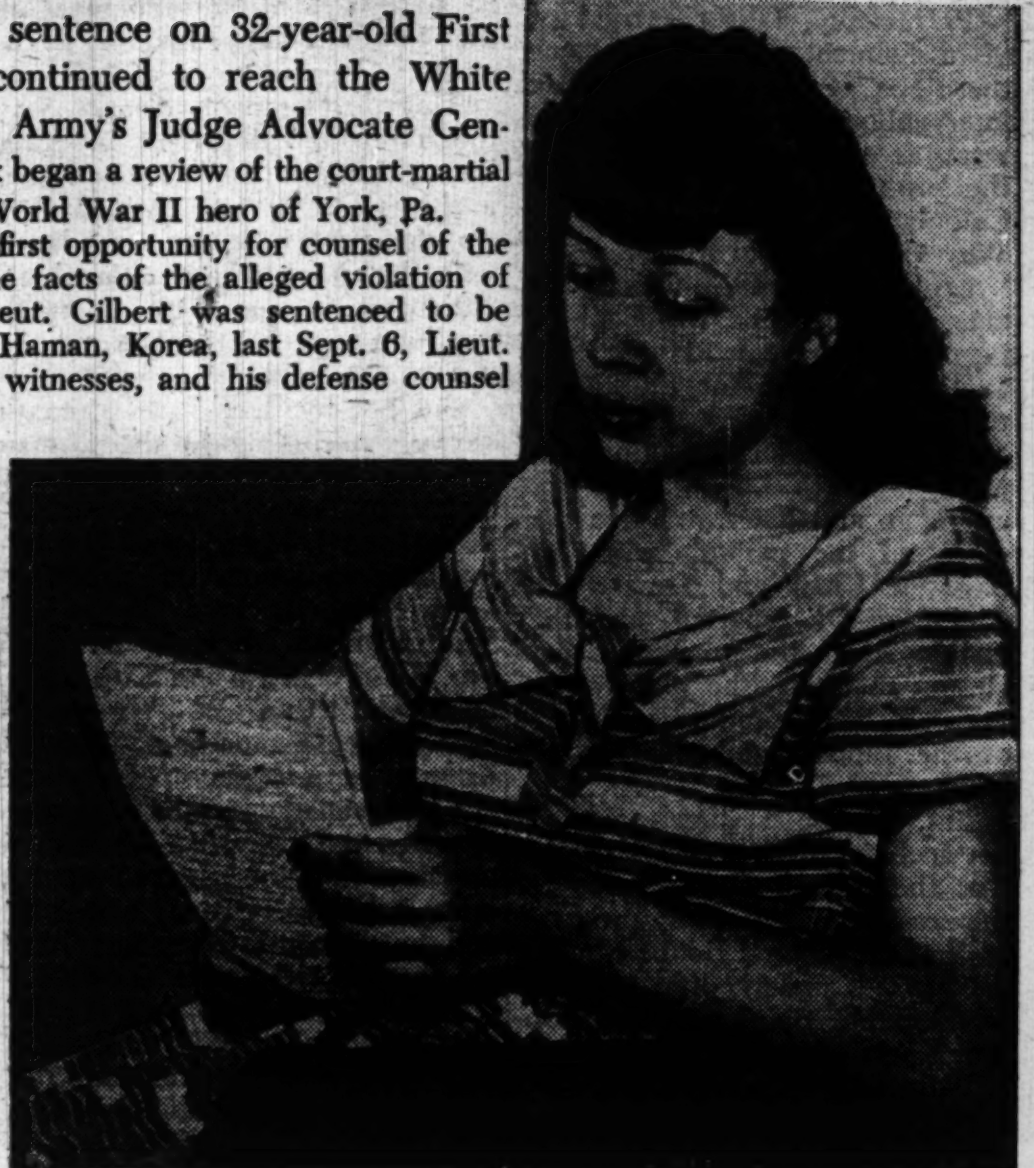
This review will provide the first opportunity for counsel of the young Negro officer to present the facts of the alleged violation of Article of War 75 for which Lieut. Gilbert was sentenced to be executed. At the court-martial in Haman, Korea, last Sept. 6, Lieut. Gilbert was denied the benefit of witnesses, and his defense counsel put up no argument in his behalf.

Article of War 75 covers the charge by Lieut. Gilbert's superior officer that he refused to advance with his command in disobedience of orders. Lieut. Gilbert has written his wife, Mrs. Kay Gilbert, that he received conflicting orders and that at no time did he refuse to fight. He wrote that he was ill and had asked for relief, that his company had gone for 13 days without food and water.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL E. M. BRANNAN announced that top army legal officials are studying the court martial. An army board of review will be followed by a review by the judicial council in the Judge-Advocate General's office. If the court martial is upheld by these bodies, the case then goes to President Truman, who has the final authority to revoke the death penalty or to free Lieut. Gilbert.

In Tokyo, meanwhile, one Negro war correspondent, apparently at the order of the Negro publishers of a chain of weeklies, solicited a statement from Gen. MacArthur to counteract the growing resentment of Negroes against continued jimcrow in U.S. armed forces under his command. Gen. MacArthur complied with a few words which the weekly displayed as lavish praise of Negro soldiers. However, the general, whom the correspondent described as "gallant soldier-statesman," had no words to say about abolishing jimcrow or intervening against the jimcrow framework of Lieut. Gilbert.

MEANWHILE, protests of the



MRS. LEON GILBERT reads the latest letter from her husband who is in an army stockade in Tokio facing execution. The mother of two children, she is now pregnant. She flew in from Japan to organize the appeal for her husband's life.

court martial and demands for a stay of Lieut. Gilbert's execution continued to reach the White House. Actions and appeals included the following:

- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People requested Army Secretary Frank Pace, Jr., to revoke the death sentence. The NAACP urged an immediate announcement that Lieut. Gilbert would not be executed, adding that it had received reports of prejudice against Negro servicemen in Korea and of acci-



LIEUT. LEON A. GILBERT, JR.

Martinsville 7 Doomed Again

As Va. Judge Acts Against Victims, U.S. High Court Helps Jimcrow

Seven Negroes of Martinsville, Va., convicted of rape by an all-white jury and sentenced to death, were returned to the death house this week, two months after world-wide protests had snatched them from the electric chair. And Monday's rash of anti-Negro

decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court indicated that only powerful new protests will save them from the legal mass lynching which is scheduled to be carried out in approximately 60 days. Four have been sentenced to die on Nov. 17, three on Nov. 20.

The seven were again ordered to die in the electric chair by Judge M. Ray Doubles of the Richmond Hustling Court. Judge Doubles denied writs of habeas corpus to the framed Negroes and upheld Virginia justice which executed 44 Negroes on phony rape convictions in the last 42 years, while sparing the lives of white men convicted on the same charge.

This fact was cited by Martin A. Martin, NAACP attorney defending the seven men, who also argued that Negroes had been systematically excluded from the juries that tried the framed Negroes.

Martin produced records to show that the seven had been run through six trials, which took no more than four hours each. He showed that court-appointed white attorneys, working as part of the Martinsville political machine, scrupulously avoided raising such issues in defense of their clients.

BUT JUDGE DOUBLES dismissed this evidence. He denied

that Virginia's courts were prejudiced against Negroes and contended that if Negroes served on juries trying Negro defendants they would be prejudiced.

The seven men, James L. Hairston, John C. Taylor, Joseph H. Hampton, Frank Hairston, Jr., Booker T. Millner, Howard Hairston and Francis Desales Grayson, were convicted of rape and attempted rape of a 32-year-old white woman, Mrs. Ruby Stroud Floyd, who disappeared soon after the trials were concluded.

Last July 26, scheduled executions of the seven had been halted by worldwide protests to Gov. Battle, who had refused to commute the death sentences.

Martin said the case would be appealed to the State Supreme Court, which turned down a similar appeal last March. An appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court will be made if necessary.

BUT LAST MONDAY the U. S. Supreme Court hit out at the struggles of Negroes in decisions which declared that—

- The Atlanta Board of Education can pay lower salaries to Negro teachers having the same qualifications as white teachers.

- The state of Oklahoma's action upholding restrictive covenants in Oklahoma City was to stand. This decision prevents the sale of property to two Negro families in the city, though the sale had been consummated before the state acted on behalf of white property owners.

- That Sen. Taylor serve 180 days in jail and pay a fine of \$50 on disorderly conduct charges resulting from his refusal to use the "white" entrance to a church in Birmingham. The city's police commissioner Bull Connor said he is "going to send" for Taylor "and get him, wherever he is, at once."

- That a 26-year-old Negro serve 40 years in the Iowa penitentiary on a "rape" conviction that the man said had been imposed upon him after "coercion and duress" had been applied by Sioux City Police. The Negro, Terry Lee Sims told the court the confessions obtained from him by police were illegal and were the basis for his conviction.

In the light of these decisions, it was believed only an immediate stepping up of the campaign of protests on the Martinsville Seven could save their lives.

UN Documents Prove Rhee Attacked North Koreans

(Continued from Page 3) more difficult it will be for us to do so."

Presumably, Oliver carried out his assignment. At any rate, since the Rhee aggression and Truman intervention, he has continued his work as a Rhee agent, authoring the pro-Rhee book published by Catholic Fordham University Press, *Why War Came to Korea*.

On Oct. 12, 1949, Rhee's Korean aide, Cho Bion Ok, wrote informing him: "I have read your letter to D. Oliver on the question of unification, or more accurately, on the liquidation of the puppet regime of North Korea, with close attention and interest." He had discussed the matter "with Ambassador Chan and Dr. Oliver," Cho Bion Ok reported, and they had "come to the unanimous conclusion that this (the plan for aggression—R. F.) should be regarded as the fundamental plan of our government."

But, cautioned Rhee's aide, "I am inclined to believe, however, that the time is not yet ripe for the realization of this program. In the first place, I doubt whether we are adequately prepared; and world public opinion will not approve acts of this kind."

Wait, said Cho Bion Ok. Put the plan "into effect when we are ready and the right moment has come."

THE RIGHT MOMENT, originally scheduled for 1949, did not come, according to the Korean People's Democratic Republic's message accompanying the documents to UN. Rhee provocations at the 38th Parallel border were repulsed. Popular resistance and guerrilla bands in Rhee's own territory threatened his own regime.

On Dec. 30, 1949, Rhee advanced the timetable, telling a press conference: "In the new year we shall all strive as one man to regain the lost territory." Earlier, on Nov. 3, Cho Bion Ok, in close contact with U. S. government cir-

cles here, had advised Rhee that the "cold war cannot continue indefinitely" and that the plan "must be adapted to the development of the international situation as a whole."

This development, clearly, was the Truman-Wall Street program for a third World War. For Rhee, in his Dec. 30 talk, hinted that "in the new year, in accordance with the changed international situation, it is our duty to unify Southern and Northern Korea by our own strength."

But not by their "own strength alone." According to the Korean People's Democratic Republic's charge to the UN, U. S. Ambassador John J. Muccio sent the following instructions to American Gens. Roberts and Page and South Korean Ministers Sin Sem Mo, Kwon Syn Er and Kim I Sek, in July, 1949:

"During the months of July and August large-scale preparations are to be made for the campaign against the North. Consistent measures must be taken to prevent internal disorders; mass arrests of anti-governments elements and members of the South Korean Labor Party must be made and strict observance of the State Security Law ensured. I am confident that you will do everything necessary to carry out these arrests."

Gen. Roberts is the former U. S. Chief of Military Mission in South Korea. On July 18, Bon Il Son, chief of naval staff for Rhee, wrote to Admiral Stafford, commander of the U. S. Pacific Fleet:

"We shall be happy to offer certain of our ports, including Inchon, Pusan, Yosu, Mogho and the naval base of Chinghae, for use as temporary bases by any unit belonging to a fleet under your command."

THE PLAN TO ATTACK the North had been carefully worked out, in terms of arms, U. S. support and even fifth column activity inside the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

On April 6, 1949, Rhee's ambassador to the U. S., Myun Chang, had written: "General Wedemeyer has made the personal and confidential recommendation that we send well-trained, reliable and competent young people into

North Korea with the object of sowing distrust towards the Communist system and the national government and preparing the way for the Republic."

According to the Korean People's Democratic Republic's charges to the UN, U. S. military authorities were dissatisfied with the handling of border incidents. Gen. Roberts told a meeting of Rhee army divisional commanders on Aug. 2, 1949, according to one of the documents, that "almost every incident has been provoked by the South Korean security forces."

Two months later, he complained to another such meeting, according to one of the captured documents, that many Rhee units "launch arbitrary attacks against the North, squander masses of shells and obtain no results in spite of heavy losses." According to the document, Roberts ordered that thereafter, "attacks on the territory north of the 38th Parallel may be carried out by the National Defense Army only on the orders of the United States Military Experts' Mission."

Thus the Rhee plans, for civil war rolled on.

In January, 1950, according to a statement by Kim I Sek, former Minister of Internal Affairs for Rhee, Gen. Roberts told the Ministers of the Rhee government:

"The plan of campaign against the North has been decided upon. There is not much time left now before a beginning must be made with putting it into effect. Even though we shall begin the attack, we must nevertheless find a pretext providing some justification. The report of the United Nations Commission is of paramount importance in this connection. The United Nations Commission will naturally submit a report favorable to the United States of America. But you all know that you also must at the same time win the sympathy of the United Nations Commission and give your attention to this matter."

In June, 1950, the sinister figure of John Foster Dulles, international banker, front for Nazi cartellists and State Department adviser, cast its shadow over the North Korean border.

In a speech to Rhee's troops, according to the documents, Dulles boasted:

"Not even a strong opponent will be able to resist you. You will not have to wait long for the time when you will be able to display your strength."

They did not have to wait long. On June 25, war came to Korea. Only two days later, the U. S. had intervened. Every propaganda weapon has been used to drown out the Korean People's Democratic Republic's charge that Rhee plotted and carried out an attack on North Korea.

Now, in the hands of the United Nations, there is the evidence... an explosive sheaf of secret documents. It is up to the people, everywhere, to see that the power of the truth may still be used to further the liberation of the Korean people and to preserve the peace of the world.

ARMY REVIEWS GILBERT CASE

(Continued from page 5) dential bombings of the 24th Infantry by U. S. planes.

The American Labor Party addressed a request to Rep. Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, to convene an emergency session of the committee for a full investigation of the policies and procedures which resulted in Lieut. Gilbert's conviction. At the same time, the ALP launched a postcard campaign addressed to President Truman, asking him to act at once to revoke the court martial sentence.

The Furriers Joint Council of New York, in behalf of its 12,000 members, asked President Truman and Army Secretary Pace to stay the execution of Lieut. Gilbert and abolish juncrow in the armed services. The Furriers' appeal declared that the union membership con-

siders the trial of Lieut. Gilbert "unfair and prejudicial."

A citizens rally at the monument of the Negro soldier on Chicago's South Side protested the court martial and urged President Truman to revoke the death sentence and free Lieut. Gilbert.

Another delegation protested directly to the United Nations. Following the lead of the Harlem Trade Union Council's delegation last week, 22 New York college students, led by John Harper, president of the NAACP chapter of the New York City College, urged the UN to intervene in an effort to save Lieut. Gilbert's life. As in the case of the Harlem Trade Union Council delegation, they were met by UN Secretariat Leo Malania, who said the case was in "internal military matter" of the U. S.

To Be Armed in the Struggle, Read—

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

OCTOBER CONTENTS

- The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party *Cus Hall*
- The Sovereignty of the American People Cannot Be Revoked by Any Act of Congress *Statement of National Committee, CP*
- The Fight to Repeal the Legislative Blueprint for Fascism *William Weinstone*
- On the Use of Negro Troops in Wall Street's Aggression Against the Korean People *Benjamin J. Davis*
- Wall Street's War Preparations and the People's Living Standards *Alexander Bittelman*
- On the Party *Liu Shao-chi*
- The Vatican's Reactionary Political Role *Michael Salerno*

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what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

HERE'S THE GREATEST SOCIAL EVENT OF THE YEAR. Weeks of planning and preparation by the combined forces of the 6th South ALP and Tompkins Square YPA, will culminate this Saturday in the greatest evening of merit in the Lower East Side has ever seen. Look at this lineup: Movie, "The North Star," starring Dana Andrews and Ann Baxter. Dancing, continuous with social, folk and square. Entertainment, Jimmy Powers, comedian; YPA Peace Caravan; Vera, famous continental songstress and others. Refreshments and Candlelight Cabaret. All this will take place at the large clubrooms of the ALP and the YPA. Progressive New York is heading for the Lower East Side TONIGHT. For an unforgettable evening join us at 93 and 95 Ave. B (cor. 6th St.). The Ave. B bus at Klein's on 14th St. will drop you at the door. Festivities start at 8:30. A \$1 contribution to the Marcantonio campaign is the fee.

SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S "ALEXANDER NEVSKY," the magnificent picturization of one of the most stirring episodes in Russian history, with music by Prokofiev, will be revived this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Oct. 14 and 15, at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.). Also: the delightful Soviet fantasy—for all ages, "Leda and the Elephant." Two showings each night: Saturday 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.; Sunday 8:00 and 10 p.m. A social with refreshments all evening in the Art Room. Donation 83c plus tax.

WELCOME HOME BILL MCCARTHY, hero of Union Square, just out of jail. Dancing, Peace Caravan, refreshments, entertainment. Donation \$1.00. Saturday, Oct. 14th, 11 W. 18th St., 9 p.m. Civil Rights Congress.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Folk dancing, social, congenial atmosphere, refreshments. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

DANCE THIS SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 8:30 p.m. in the newly decorated ballroom of Club 65. Jerry Fisher and his orchestra. The Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Place at 8th St. and Broadway. Admission \$1.04 plus tax.

GET INTO THE SWING at Campaign Dance-A-Round, featuring Mithela Colney, African songs and dances plus other People's Artists. Folk sing, square and folk dancing with Fred, George and Sabina. Oct. 14th, 8:30, 250 W. 26th St. Instruction fee 50c.

TICKETS STILL AVAILABLE for "The Hammer," Saturday, Oct. 14th. The ALP 4th A. D. South has taken the house. Proceeds for campaign. Buy tickets at the door. Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72nd St.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT FILM Club presents Sergei Eisenstein's "Time in the Sun." Each individual shot offers and exciting experience. . . . N. Y. Times. Three showings: 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Also social all evening. Membership fee \$1.11 W. 88th St.

GALA PRE-ELECTION AFFAIR. Local candidates will be there and other famous folk! Dancing and entertainment—at our Meet Your Candidates Party, 12th A. D. Club, 702 St. Nicholas Ave. (near 145th St.) Sat. evening, Oct. 14th, Subs. 75c.

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL WEEKLY FORUM will present Abner Berry in "Review of the Week's News," Saturday afternoon at 2 p.m. at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Subs. 50c.

PRE-ELECTION DANCE AND FIESTA Sat. Oct. 14th at 9 p.m. Entertainment,

YPA Peace Caravan. Subs. 50c. 13th A. D. ALP, 3410 Broadway (cor. 138th St.). Room 210.

GALA PARTY AND DANCE, refreshments, entertainment at Tubman LYL, 62 Pitt St. (near Delancey). 8:30 till ??? Subs. 50c.

Bronx
GALA TOM PAINE YPA SOCIAL. Entertainment, refreshments. Sat. Oct. 14th, 8:30 p.m. 724 Gerard Ave. (156th St. near Concourse). Subs. 50c.

THIS IS IT! Another rip-roaring Besale Mitchell Party. First class entertainment as usual. Dancing, food (pizza, etc.) and fun. Subs. 50c. 3230 Bainbridge Ave., Bronx. ("D" train to 205th St.).

Brooklyn
CLUB JEFFERSON LYL presents another great Candlelight Cabaret. Sat. Oct. 14th at 927 Kings Highway. Broadway entertainment, soft lights, soft music and dancing until . . . For a time you'll always remember, come down. Donation 75c. See you!

SUNDAY

Manhattan

SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S "ALEXANDER NEVSKY," the magnificent picturization of one of the most stirring episodes of Russian history, with music by Prokofiev, will be revived this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Oct. 14 and 15, at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.). Also: the delightful Soviet fantasy—for all ages, "Leda and the Elephant." Two showings each night: Saturday 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.; Sunday 8:00 and 10 p.m. A social with refreshments all evening in the Art Room. Donation 83c plus tax.

TONIGHT at Tompkins Square YPA. A Chaplin Film Festival. Showing starts at 9. Also dancing and refreshments. 95 Avenue B, cor. 6th St. (top floor). Contribution 50c.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Folk dancing, social. Rose Sier, director. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. "MARCANTONIO AND SHAKESPEARE." Dr. Annette Rubinstein will discuss Shakespeare's political characters, the hesitant liberal, the opportunist, the man of action and their 20th century prototypes. ALP Club, 220 W. 80th St. (Broadway), 8:30, forum, social. Subs. 75c.

ALL WELCOME. Kosciuszko and Pulaski Commemoration Meeting, Sunday, Oct. 15, 2:30. Stuyvesant Casino, 143 Second Ave. Speakers and recent Polish films. Admission free. Auspices: Club Polonia.

Brooklyn

DR. HOWARD SELSAM will lecture tonight, 8:30, at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: "Philosophy at the Crossroad—Peace or War."

Coming

HOLD SATURDAY NITE, Oct. 21 for People's Dramas' big Fall Dance and all-star show. Top performers. Nice people. Manzie Johnson's Orchestra. Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Pl. Tickets \$1.50 in advance at People's Drama, 4 Fifth Ave. OR 3-7728 and 44th St. Bookfair.

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Graft Expose Rocks Old Parties in N. Y.

Exposure of the deep-seated corruption in New York's political life has rocked both major parties and has become the chief theme of their leading candidates for state and city offices. Since the city is under Democratic Administration, that party has been on the de-

fensive. But Gov. Dewey and his GOP state administration also find themselves highly vulnerable. The facts concerning the \$20,000,000 a year city bookie business and the \$2,000,000 annual graft to the police have been widely known for a long time, and Dewey has done nothing about them. The state government is responsible for overseeing law enforcement in the cities.

At the 1950 session of the State Legislature, small-fry Republicans from rural areas clamored for Dewey to step into New York City and open up the scandal. They hoped to cash in politically. Dewey turned them down, however. He was then up to his neck in a deal with Mayor O'Dwyer, whereby he would stay out of the city in return for O'Dwyer's support to his state program for starving the city financially. In addition, there was the fear that a probe would extend to graft-ridden Republican machines upstate.

IT COST the citizens of New York a doubling of the fare and wide losses in funds for schools, nurseries and many other social services, as well as expansion of corruption in virtually all government departments.

The disclosures of police graft have also been highly embarrassing to the "Liberal" Party, which is allied to Tammany Hall this

year and is backing its choice for Mayor, Ferdinand Pecora.

The only party which comes into the election with clean hands is the American Labor Party. It has no ties to the corrupt machines. Since its existence is based upon a principled program rather than self-enrichment, it alone offers the means of cleaning up the corruption.

WHY DID THE GRAFT scandal in the Police Department break at this time? An inner squabble within the Democratic machine in Brooklyn pitted Mayor O'Dwyer, a Brooklynite, against Democratic Chairman and Borough President John Cashmore. O'Dwyer sought to remove Cashmore as Democratic leader. In retaliation, Cashmore's district attorney, Miles McDonald, opened up slightly on notorious police graft with the idea of forcing O'Dwyer to back down.

In the subsequent political melee, O'Dwyer called the investigation a "witchhunt," and attempted to turn the wrath of the

police and the city against the McDonald probe.

Having opened up slightly, the Democrats found themselves forced in self-defense to go much further than in similar gestures in the past because of fear that the GOP would make capital of it in the election. Now they can claim that they, not Dewey, are cleaning up the mess. Actually, the investigation has touched lightly on only one aspect of the general corruption in all phases of government which spread rapidly under the O'Dwyer-Tammany regime.

THE ELECTION PICTURE for the Democrats has become highly complicated with the "independent" candidacy of Vincent Impellitteri, the acting Mayor. Tammany is frightened that this, together with the graft scandal, will cost it the Mayoralty.

Hence, it demanded that O'Dwyer come back to New York to put his blessing on McDonald's probe of the corruption before going off to Mexico as Ambassador. There is wide belief the Democrats will make him the "fall guy" in an effort to save themselves. His responsibility is obvious, but only as the political front for the entire Tammany machine.

Meanwhile, a sinister element has been the build-up of the new Police Commissioner, Thomas Murphy, a hack witchhunter who prosecuted the Hiss case. Observers recall how the FBI was glamorized for its "gang-busting," and was able to exploit the glamor in becoming an American Gestapo. There is danger the same procedure will be used with Murphy.



School Head Doubletalks in 'Trial'

By Harry Raymond

When the Board of Education launched its thought control campaign in the New York school system, it picked as its first victim David L. Friedman, a teacher whose academic record and classroom conduct could not be challenged. Therefore the Board's departmental proceedings against the teacher, which ended last Wednesday, sought to punish him by illegal means.

Trial Examiner Theodore Kiendl became enmeshed in a tangle of legal contradictions at the outset. He ruled that judgment against Friedman, charged with conduct unbecoming a teacher, would be based solely on testimony of the teacher's acts.

But the bulk of the evidence dealt with matters beyond the scope and jurisdiction of the trial examiner and Board of Education. The Board sought, with the aid of four discredited police spies, to sit in judgment of the doctrines of the Communist Party. Two of the police informers said they saw Friedman at Communist meetings.

Pressed for a ruling on the Communist Party issue, Kiendl agreed

that membership in the Communist Party was not sufficient reason for disciplinary action against a teacher. That alleged membership, however, was the only basis for the misconduct charges.

SUPT. OF SCHOOLS William Jansen, who personally launched the witch hunt against Friedman and seven other Jewish teachers, reluctantly admitted he had no legal right to inquire into political opinions of employees of the Board of Education. Defense Attorney Harold I. Cammer questioned Jansen closely in this connection.

Q. Do you know that under the Civil Service Law you are denied the right to inquire into political opinions or affiliations? Yes, I know that.

Q. What were you inquiring into? A. I was inquiring into his acts.

ation of all employees of the Board? A. No.

Q. Do you consider you have a right to inquire whether an employee is or is not a member of the Communist Party? A. No; unless I have reason to believe he is.

Abraham Unger, attorney for the Communist Party, sought at this point to intervene in the proceedings on behalf of the party to "protect its rights and interests." Kiendl rejected Unger's motion.

The trial moved quickly to a conclusion, with only one defense witness being permitted to testify on Friedman's classroom activities. Friedman's present and former principals, his teacher colleagues in Junior High School 64, former pupils and parents of the pupils offered to testify on the accused teacher's high standards as an English instructor, director of school publications and dramatic productions and leader in the crusade against juvenile delinquency.

As Friedman awaits the verdict, Alice Citron, second victim of the witch hunt, awaits her "trial," which is scheduled to begin Monday.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

You Don't Really Want a Football Column . . .

THE SAME OLD QUESTION of American League superiority comes out of the late lamented World Series. The AL must be really stronger or how come they win so many of the World Series?

It's been true in a certain sense, the sense that the Yankees are part of the American League. Since breaking the ice in 1921, the Yankees have won 17 of the last 30 American League pennants. Thirteen times they took the Series. In Series not involving the Yanks the score is 7-6 favor the National League, which is reasonable enough considering that the leagues draw their material from the same sources.

Why have the Yanks been such a dominant team over the last three decades? Because they are primarily the team with the real big dough operating in a big money making Stadium in the biggest city in the country. The Yanks were the club able to go out and buy the young Babe Ruth away from Boston and on the momentum of the Babe's fabulous feats clean up much more and be able to offer the most to the good young prospects, go into the open market and outbid everyone in sight for the players they wanted.

Joe DiMaggio, the hub of so many pennants, was not a product of the Yankee farm system, effective though Weiss's well lubricated setup has been. The Yanks were able to take the biggest gamble, get the most money down in a hurry on the barrelhead for this extraordinary prospect, and in addition, use the Ruth-built glamor, comparatively high salary prospects and World Series lure as an argument.


Tommy Henrich was similarly grabbed off when declared a free agent by ex-Commissioner Landis. Red Ruffing, pitching mainstay of a whole host of flag teams, was bought from Boston. Among the World Series operatives who just beat the Phils, Allie Reynolds, be it remembered, was snared from Cleveland, Ed Lopat from the White Sox. A year ago the Yanks were able to add to their cast the Pacific Coast's leading hitter, Gene Woodling, by the simple expedient of outbidding everyone else. In the middle of the '49 race they were able to dip into the National League and come up with \$50,000 worth of Johnny Mize, whose Series pinch hit off Ralph Branca swung the tide and helped prove "American League superiority." This year they tossed Pittsburgh 35 Cs for another NL veteran, Johnny Hopp. His ninth inning grand slam won a key pennant game in the last week.

Not to take anything away from the Yanks. Nor even to minimize the farm system that has produced straight Yankees like Raschi, Rizzuto, Berra, Bauer and now Ed Ford.

INCIDENTALLY, FOR THOSE who didn't notice, the Yankee chain ended its jimmerow setup this summer, with two fine young players farmed out as a start. The remaining big league organizations which are still stubbornly lily white from top to bottom are the Phils, Pirates, Reds and Cards in the National, A's, Red Sox, Senators, Tigers, and Browns in the American.

Cleveland is definitely bringing up outfielder Harry Simpson from the San Diego farm. He will be the third Negro player on the roster. Simpson, a rightfielder with run producing power, could add explosive punch to a lineup that was already shaping up as a pitchers' nightmare, a power packed young outfit good for years to come. The long and lean 24-year-old socker, who is built like and swings like Ted Williams, leads the Coast league by far with 148 rbis. His .326 average includes 33 homers.

Casey Stengel, with a fat two-year contract in his pocket, says the Yanks can do it again. Detroit fans, and some Bostons vow wait till next year. In the National we may have a new manager in Brooklyn, the Giants finished hot—say, heck with this silly football, let's start the 1951 baseball season!



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The Worker Magazine

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OCTOBER 15, 1950

SECTION 2

100 Years of Intervention in China

American businessmen, with the aid of the army, navy and marines, began the plunder of China exactly one century ago. The story is a sordid one. But the emergence of the Chinese Peoples Democratic Republic, which has just marked its first anniversary, wrote an end to the century of enslavement to foreign powers.

By ART SHIELDS

IT MUST be hard for Gen. Douglas MacArthur, an old colonial brass hat, to realize that a century of easy aggression against China has come to an end. Gen. George C. Marshall, who used to police Chinese soil at Teintsin, when China was weak, may also find this fact difficult to understand.

And American businessmen, who have been plucking China for the last 100 years, must feel sick.

Old habits are hard to break. And the habit of treating the Chinese rough has been developing since Yankee diplomats and Navy men forced their first treaty on China at the close of the Opium War long ago.

That war was waged by the British in 1839-42 to force the Chinese to let the cursed drug in and to give new trading privileges. And the Yankees took advantage of China's defeat to win special rights for themselves.

The first Yankee diplomat in China—Caleb Cushing—was the son of a rich Massachusetts shipowner in the China trade. He was a hard-boiled fellow. And he told an audience in Boston's Faneuil Hall before leaving in 1843 that—

"I go to China . . . on behalf of civilization and that . . . the doors of 300,000,000 Asiatic laborers may be open to America."

Without Declaring War

An American naval squadron took Cushing to China. And he quickly forced the rulers of the battered and bleeding feudal land to give the United States the same special privileges given the British. These included "extraterritoriality," that is the right to ignore Chinese laws in treaty ports.

China had begun to lose the national sovereignty that it recently won back under the leadership of Mao Tze Tung.

The Americans wanted more special rights, however. And in November, 1856 we find American Marines raiding Canton, without declaration of war, and capturing four important forts and killing hundreds of Chinese.

The attacks were unprovoked. The American excuse that several Chinese shots had fallen near a naval long boat without hitting it was very thin.

The British were then waging their second Opium War. This was an evil war and the Americans were officially neutral. Nevertheless the Yankees took

part in the war for the purpose of winning more trade concessions. And they joined in looting the palaces in Canton when the city was sacked by the British. U. S. consuls took part in the looting, admits former Secretary of State John Foster, the grandfather of John Foster Dulles, President Truman's adviser, in his history of American Diplomacy in the Orient.

\$400 For A Chinese

Chinese lives were cheap in Yankee eyes. Yankee skippers, for instance, were selling shanghai'd Chinese laborers to Peru and Cuba for \$400 to \$1,000 apiece in those days until they were stopped by President Lincoln.

And mercenary Yankee troops were putting down the progressive Taiping revolution with cruelty. The commander of the counter-revolutionary army, Frederick Ward, was a Salem Yankee, who operated on a contract basis. He charged so much for every city taken. The Manchu Government fell behind in its payments. And after Ward was killed in action in 1862 the American Government demanded the "debt" be paid. And the money—\$200,000—was finally collected for this unsavory mercenary's heirs some 40 years after his death by Dulles's grandfather, John Foster.

By the Twentieth Century China had become a semi-colony of the western powers. Foreigners policed their port cities, collected their customs and occupied the capital—Peking. And China's outlying territories had been taken away with American approval. Thus Dulles's grandfather tells how he pressured the Chinese Government to turn Formosa over to the Japanese without delay after the Sino-Japanese war of 1895.

The climax came when the British and Americans and six other powers crushed the Boxer Rebellion in 1900 with incredible slaughter and looting.

The Boxers were protesting foreign intervention.

Conservative writers in contemporary magazines say that the maddest blood lust seized the Allied troops as they swept on towards Peking. In their rage against guerillas, who harassed their advance, they butchered the entire population of towns where no fighting had occurred.

Dr. E. J. Dillon's tells in the Contemporary Review of January, 1901 of the

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



Government workers and peasants plan their strategy.



Even the women worked on the dam.

Now They Work for Themselves

IN THE SUMMER of 1949 crops in the Tanshan district east of Peking were destroyed by flood. The people of the area were faced with food shortages; the peasants faced recurrent loss of their land under water. Immediately the government went to work. Handicraft production was organized and raw materials supplied. Great supplies of grain were shipped in. In the spring the peasants, their land still under water, went to work at paid jobs building dams and irrigation systems. Today floods do not menace them again; the river is permanently contained by dikes and dams.



They gather to celebrate completion of the dam.



By the spring of 1950 the flood is drained off; people work the land

As We See It

A Question and an Answer About a Popular Author

By Milton Howard

AT A RECENT LECTURE ON MARXISM and personality theories, this columnist was asked many questions, one of which is given here with the answer that was given to it.

The first question: "Isn't it true that Karen Horney in her book, *The Neurotic Personality of Our Time*, shows how a progressive psychoanalysis takes into account the influence of the environment on the mind, thus going beyond the Freudians?"

To which this answer was given: "There is nothing in the Horney or Erich Fromm school of so-called post-Freudians that in any way whatsoever goes beyond the deep-rooted mystical, idealist, and reactionary, bourgeois character of all present day psychoanalysis and psychiatry. The very title of Karen Horney's book gives the show away."

For her, there is a "neurotic personality" in "our time." Thus, she lumps all of us together regardless of our class, the nature of our work, the character of our ideology, aims and ambitions into one super-class group of "personalities."

For her, the "personality" of the landlord and the tenant, the big bourgeois and the proletarian,



the Negro and the Ku Kluxer are all subject to the same "laws."

Secondly, she continues this process of whittling away the material basis of any possible science of psychiatry by asserting that it is something called "our time" which is at the root of our troubles. Accordingly, it is not in the decadent, obsolete, and degrading character of dying capitalism that we must seek the source of the oppression that warps our personalities but in an abstraction called "our time." Since we all share this "time" together, warmongers and peace fighters, fascists and working people, Churchill and Stalin, Mao Tse-tung and Gen. MacArthur, we all inevitably show the effects of this sad epoch known as "our time." Thus, it is not in the special class character of present day history that she finds the root of our oppression, but in a category of chronology.

This is a widespread fakery these days among the FBI-approved who are too fearful of losing their comfortable privileges if they were to challenge the decadence, not of our time, but of the private owning class and its social system. The literary journals of France and the Trotskyist-fascist magazines here are filled with this lament over the sad "condition of modern man." The glorious modern man in the Chinese People's Army, the heroic peoples of Malaya, Korea and the Philippines, the resolute working class of France and Italy—and the soaring victories of the human spirit in all the Socialist states—these somehow do not come within the definition of the "modern man." To be "modern" one must be rotten, melancholy, decayed, with a good income, and filled with fear of the working

people, and a dread of living like them.

THE SO-CALLED "ENVIRONMENT" of which the more skillful mystics operating in psychoanalysis speak is a pure abstraction—it is not the concrete capitalist society within which there are two clashing forces, the private, monopoly owners, against the majority of working people, the non-owners.

According to this scheme, a group of abstractions called the "individual" is acted upon by another abstraction called "the environment." Both have equal weight. It is not the savage social contradictions which rage in the capitalist environment which are viewed as the primary and decisive causes of the inner struggles within the mind. On the contrary, the "mind" can find an "adjustment" if it "understands" this environment, but takes great care never to act with others to abolish it!

That is why, in a recent book edited by Karen Horney, it is said that a fascist psychoanalyst can be very helpful to a Communist patient and vice versa, because their political views are only the surface manifestations of their real characters which are essentially the same. They share, you see, in the "neurotic personality of our time."

But the real problem of the "personality in our time" can only be grasped if one knows what capitalism is, what it does to the human personality, how and by whom it is being challenged and defeated, and by what kind of human being who changes himself as he imposes his class will on nature and society, as he carries out his noble, liberating aims.

ANTI-SEMITISM, U. S. BRAND

By John Howard Lawson

The author, a distinguished playwright, is one of the Hollywood Ten. He is now in prison for "contempt of Congress after his refusal to be a stoolpigeon for the Un-American Committee.

I WISH to deal with the politics of anti-Semitism in the United States. Obviously, the political and economic factors cannot be separated. It is for this very reason that the people who ignore the economic forces are also blind to the political use of anti-Semitism.

Let me begin with a personal and minor incident. Here is a postcard that I received shortly after the appellate court gave an unfavorable decision in the case of the Hollywood Ten. We all receive these communications now and then, and this is a fairly typical sample. "Mr. Lawson,

"Dear Sir:

"I should said, 'Dear Commie,' I hope they give you life and I was your jailer. I would fix you up like they do in that country Russia you like and would sell out to. You should be fired from the movies, and people should Boycott All you Dirty Reds. Where did you get that name with that nose? You should have 'ski' on it.

"Soldier."

Let me offer another exhibit. Here is a copy of my new book, *Theory and Technique of Playwriting and Screenwriting*. It is from the Los Angeles public library, the same library that excludes progressive Jewish publications. The card shows that this is Copy No. 5, and that it has been taken out only twice. It is marked throughout in pencil with anti-Semitic annotations. Many of these simply note that a person mentioned is a Jew. At some points there is an additional warning: "Another Jew! Reader beware!"

Backed By Powerful Forces

The postcard and the markings in the book are isolated instances. They are the work of sick minds, and they do not prove anything statistically, about anti-Semitism and are not introduced for that purpose. What is important is the political campaign of which these are manifestations.

Behind these sick individuals are powerful and conscious forces. Anti-Semitism is not an accidental part of the Wall Street program, nor is it restricted to the revival of Nazi power in Germany. It is a method of maintaining political power that has been used in many countries, including the United States, and that has centuries of respectable history behind it.



Henry Ford's slanders were translated by the Nazis and became a weapon for Hitler.

Can we say that the Jewish community has learned the lesson of history? Have we even learned the most recent and terrible lesson—taught by the murder of millions of European Jews? I do not think the lesson has been learned.

Let us turn to a recent volume, a documentary report on anti-Semitism in the United States in 1948, sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The book, "How Secure These Rights?" by Ruth Weintraub, contains valuable research on discrimination in housing, employment, general and professional education. But we are told that the year 1948 should go down on the credit side of the ledger.

There is not one word on the economic roots of anti-Semitism. There is also nothing on the powerful influence that anti-Semitism exerts on government policy. We would never get the impression that the government and the courts are conducting a planned campaign against the Bill of Rights, and that anti-Semitism is a part of the campaign. The only politics that we find here is uncritical support of the Truman administration: the book begins with a panegyric to Truman and ends with a quotation from him.

The book follows the philosophy of Gunnar Myrdal in holding that the Jewish "problem," like the Negro "problem," is an "American dilemma," a matter of psychology and custom. We must, then, conclude that heresy trials and book-burnings and loyalty oaths are also a "psychological dilemma." The investigation of government employees who are regarded as "poor security risks" involves discrimination against Jewish employees. The shadow of war that

darkens the land today is also the shadow of anti-Semitism, of ghetto segregation, concentration camps, death. Right now, a political party faces suppression, and the basic charge that has been used to hound and destroy Jews for generations, the charge of a secret, mysterious, "foreign" conspiracy.

Let us examine this charge: you can read it every day in the gutter press; but there are few people who realize that if the disreputable lie is spread and believed, you will see it blazoned in the headlines, AGAINST THE JEWS. Hearst and McCormick and Scripps-Howard will not hesitate to use the ancient anti-Semitic lie—in cold print and flaming headlines—as soon as it is politically expedient to do so.

The lie is embodied in the most infamous and widely circulated anti-Semitic forgery, "The Protocols of Zion." The forgery was first spread in the United States by a prominent industrialist, Henry Ford, in 1920. "The Protocols of Zion" was published in the *Dearborn Independent*, a periodical owned by Ford. It was followed by a series of articles, containing, as Samuel Untermyer has said, "the most colossal lies and forgeries concerning the Jews and their history ever known to have been gathered together." The "Protocols" and the articles were then translated into many languages and circulated throughout the world. One of the most virulent of these pamphlets, "The International Jew, the World's Problem," translated into German by Theodore Fritsch, became a potent weapon of propaganda for the Hitler movement in Germany.

It is generally assumed that American anti-Semitism is derived largely from Hitler. But Hitler owed a great deal, not only in indirect support but in propaganda techniques, to the United States.

Why did Henry Ford import "The Protocols of Zion" and launch this international campaign in 1920? As you know, there are many parallels between this period and the years immediately following the first world war.

Cream of The 'Jest'

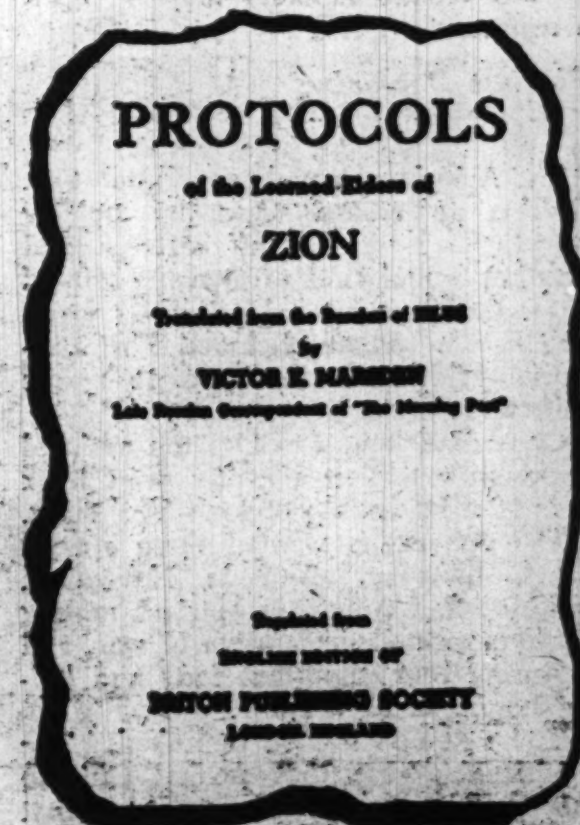
As in our present situation, foreign and domestic policy were parts of a single pattern: the United States joined with England and France in a drive to crush the new people's regime in the Soviet Union and to prevent the development of democratic movements in all parts of the world. In conjunction with this foreign policy, dictated by big business, the U.S. government moved with unprecedented violence against democratic liberties in the United States. If you read the literature of the 1919 witch-hunt, you will find that the "international conspiracy" which justified the red scare was described as both JEWISH AND COMMUNIST. The lie had developed his-

torically in those terms. The charge of a world-wide plot to destroy established governments and institutions was used against Thomas Jefferson in the period of the Alien and Sedition laws. The same charge had been used to persecute and rob the Jews ever since the Middle Ages. It was as rusty and discredited as the torture instruments in medieval dungeons.

The historical background of the "Protocols" is a case history of the political use of anti-Semitism. The forgery originated from a pamphlet published in 1885 in France: the original work had no connection whatever with anti-Semitism. On the contrary, it was by a liberal journalist, Maurice Joly, and was an attack on the corruption and greed of the French government of Napoleon III, which was bringing misery to the people of the country and preparing for aggressive military adventures.

Here we have the cream of the jest—we see today that everything is transformed into its opposite in the propaganda of reaction: defense of the Bill of Rights is "subversive"; we must defend democracy by putting everyone who advocates it into concentration camps. We should not be surprised to find that a bitter satire on 19th century imperialism—on the bankers and generals of the decadent second empire in France—was turned into a supposedly documentary report of a world Jewish-Communist conspiracy. The trick was accomplished shortly after 1870. Prussia had defeated France, but European reaction was

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



Title page of one of the many editions of the Protocols.

By JOSEPH CLARK
The Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, USSR.

THE longer I stay here the more I am appalled by the difference between what the big business press and radio tell the American people about the Soviet Union and what really exists here. For so many years now they have painted a picture of a vast militarized nation whose people are indoctrinated to support aggression against other countries.

I recall the fanciful tales told by a stool pigeon at Foley Square about how a Red Army was going to march from Siberia to Alaska, down through Canada to Detroit. Thinking of that I hardly know where to begin in describing just how the Soviet people and their Government feel about this main question of the day—war or peace.

Let me take the most recent project announced by the Soviet Government. I say most recent, but by the time this appears in print there will be another big project announced here in all probability. This one is about the construction of still another hydroelectric power station on the Dnieper River and a canal which will bring Dnieper water to the neck of the Crimean peninsula and from there to eastern Crimea at Kerch.

The dam and power station will be at the town of Kakhovskiy. The canal and a huge irrigation network will irrigate 2,964,000 acres of land in the Southern Ukraine and 741,000 acres in North Crimea. In addition it will provide water for 4,199,000 acres in the same regions, improving the land for dairy agriculture.

Latest 'Plot' Against Nature

Although the land in the Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea is rich black soil, there is insufficient rainfall and crops need irrigation. So the latest Soviet "plot" against nature is to increase the yield of wheat and cotton, butter, eggs and milk from those places.

Work gets underway in 1951; the power station will be completed in 1956 and the 344 mile canal will be finished in 1957. The power station will not be huge like the world's biggest being built at Kuibishev and Stalingrad, but will have a 250,000 kilowatt strength and a 1,200,000,000 kilowatt hour capacity a year.

Now, does the Detroit auto worker really feel himself menaced by this Soviet plan to raise greater and more stable harvests? Oh, yes, the plan also calls for the planting of additional tree

United for Peace

A deep hatred of war is imbedded in the very way of life of the Soviet Union. The economy, culture, the plans are all geared toward providing a peaceful, prosperous present and future—the first thing to strike any honest reporter.

shelter belts to prevent the wind from carrying off topsoil. And as Ilya Ehrenbourg put it in a recent Pravda article even the French Government couldn't be toppled by the planting of trees in the Soviet Union.

But it may be argued—what about the things Soviet newspapers print about the United States? Well, frankly, some times Soviet journalists have a hard time explaining to their readers the things that do appear in American papers. Take this news item which appeared in the New York Times Sept. 13 about how Monogram Film Studio decided not to do a picture on the Indian chief Hiawatha because, "in the present temper of the country," this might "be regarded as Communist propaganda." Why? The Times relates:

"It was Hiawatha's efforts as a peacemaker among the warring Indian tribes of his day, which brought about the confederation of the Five Nations, that gave Monogram particular concern, according to a studio spokesman."

Just reporting this straight would not have done the story justice. So it inspired one of the leading poets here, Samuel Marshak, who has translated Shakespeare, Robert Burns and Longfellow into Russian, to write a parody about Monogram's action in Izvestia, Sept. 15. Using the exact rhyme and rhythm of the Longfellow poem he tells the story about how Hiawatha became subversive in Hollywood.

I don't have the poetic ability to translate Marshak's parody, but the words go something like this:

"If you ask from where Hiawatha was expelled, I will tell you—from Hollywood, from the States. Those who love to hear old tales may ask why Hiawatha was punished. I will tell you—the pipe of peace is the reason why Hiawatha was kicked off the screen."

Marshak then quotes some of the actual verses from Longfellow's poem about the chieftans smoking the peace pipe and he continues:

"Hollywood, reading this folk tale, noticed a resemblance to the Stockholm appeal. Immediately Hollywood gave the command to save them from subversion, to stop the communist propaganda of Hiawatha."

All this in the Longfellow meter makes marvelous reading for people who know Hiawatha very well indeed as they do here. But can you blame Marshak or Izvestia, or the Soviet Government for this?

In a more serious vein, the observer in the Soviet Union will find that the press and the radio, the movies and the trade unions, the youth organizations and the schools, the scientists and the whole Soviet people make it plain day in and day out that they want peace to continue the building of communism.

I remember how the date 1952 used to transfix the Alsop brothers in their N. Y. Herald Tribune column. Ah, how much importance they attached to that date. That was when the Soviet Union would be ready for war, according to the Alsops. So I kept a weather eye open for things due by 1952.

But all these projects—the Turkmenistan canal, the Volga dams and power

projects, the south Ukrainian - North Crimean power project and canal—will be finished in '55 or '56 or '57. And just in case you think those are magic dates, the tremendous project to conquer nature by ending all danger of drought goes till about 1963.

Of course the Alsop brothers make a grievous error if they think the Soviet Government wouldn't be ready to defend itself till 1952. Churchill made that mistake in 1919. Hitler made that mistake in 1941. And if the Alsops urge a repetition of that mistake it will be all the worse for them.

It's because the Soviet people are united for peace, it's because they have a flourishing socialist economy, it's because they've eliminated all racial and national discrimination and comprise a community of equal nations that they will be as successful against any future aggressors as they have been in the past.

But what they write in their publications and what they teach the school children is that nations and peoples should live in peace. They also teach them that differing social systems can co-exist peacefully side by side.

Naturally that doesn't mean they will underwrite a Chiang Kai-shek regime, or one of Bao Dai, or Greek monarchists, or what have you, under the Atlantic Pact and Marshall Plan.

United For Peace

It surely doesn't mean they will agree to propping up the Syngman Rhee regime of Korea after the Korean people showed they want no part of him. But they have an abiding faith and confidence in the people of all countries to settle their own affairs and deal with their own misrulers.

That's one reason you read a lot in the Soviet press about how the world peace movement has broadened its scope. It is continuing the fight for banning the atomic bomb. It also demands reduction of all kinds of arms, and the condemnation of all kinds of aggression and interference in other lands, and the removal of troops from foreign countries.

An honest reporter couldn't report anything else from the Soviet Union. Some reporters who are not at all friends of the Soviet Union are compelled to report these truths. Alexander Werth, who wasn't loathe to stoop to slander of the Soviet Union after he left here, concludes in two articles in the New Statesman and Nation of London (Sept. 2, Sept. 9) that both the Soviet Government and the Soviet people are united for peace. The administration in Washington also knows this. And that's why their propaganda of inevitable war with the Soviet Union is so contemptible.



Ted Tinsley Says...

McCarran Literature

Under the terms of the McCarran Law, "Communist propaganda" must be so labeled. Knowing what such pure, unsullied Americans as McCarran and Rankin consider "Communist propaganda," this law might have a profound effect on American literature. I know of one young novelist, Arch Farch, who is even now completing a novel which complies with the provisions of the McCarran law. The opening pages follow:

LOVE'S BARRIERS

By Arch Farch

Bob Jones sighed as the foreman pulled a lever speeding up the assembly belt.

"Tom," he said to the worker on his right, "this belt is moving rather fast." (This is propaganda disseminated by the Communist Party of the United States, and written by Arch Farch, 82 Sniffle Road, Tuckahoe, New York.)

"Yes," agreed Tom, "I find work rather tiring now that production has been speeded up." (This is propaganda disseminated by the Communist Party of the United States, and written by Arch Farch, 82 Sniffle Road, Tuckahoe, New York.)

"Remember the New Deal (this is propaganda disseminated by the Communist Party of the United States, and written by Arch Farch, 82 Sniffle Road, Tuckahoe, New York) when we were able to go to the men's room on company time?" (This is propaganda disseminated by the Communist Party of the United States, and written by Arch Farch, 82 Sniffle Road, Tuckahoe, New York.)

At the end of the day's work, Bob conquered his fatigue and rushed to the home of Mildred Haines, whom he hoped to marry. It was Christmas Eve, and Bob looked forward to a day's rest

and celebration. Mildred answered the door, and kissed Bob. "Peace on earth, good will to men," she murmured. (This is propaganda disseminated by the Communist Party of the United States. Author reputed to be Jesus Christ. Quoted by Arch Farch, 82 Sniffle Road, Tuckahoe, New York.)

"The same to you," murmured Bob.

"Perhaps," whispered Mildred, as she led Bob to the Christmas tree, "everything will work out all right, you will get a raise (this is propaganda disseminated by the Communist Party of the United States, and written by Arch Farch, 82 Sniffle Road, Tuckahoe, New York), and we can marry!"

"Yes," said Bob, happily, "our leader, President Truman, is showing us the way to a glorious future."

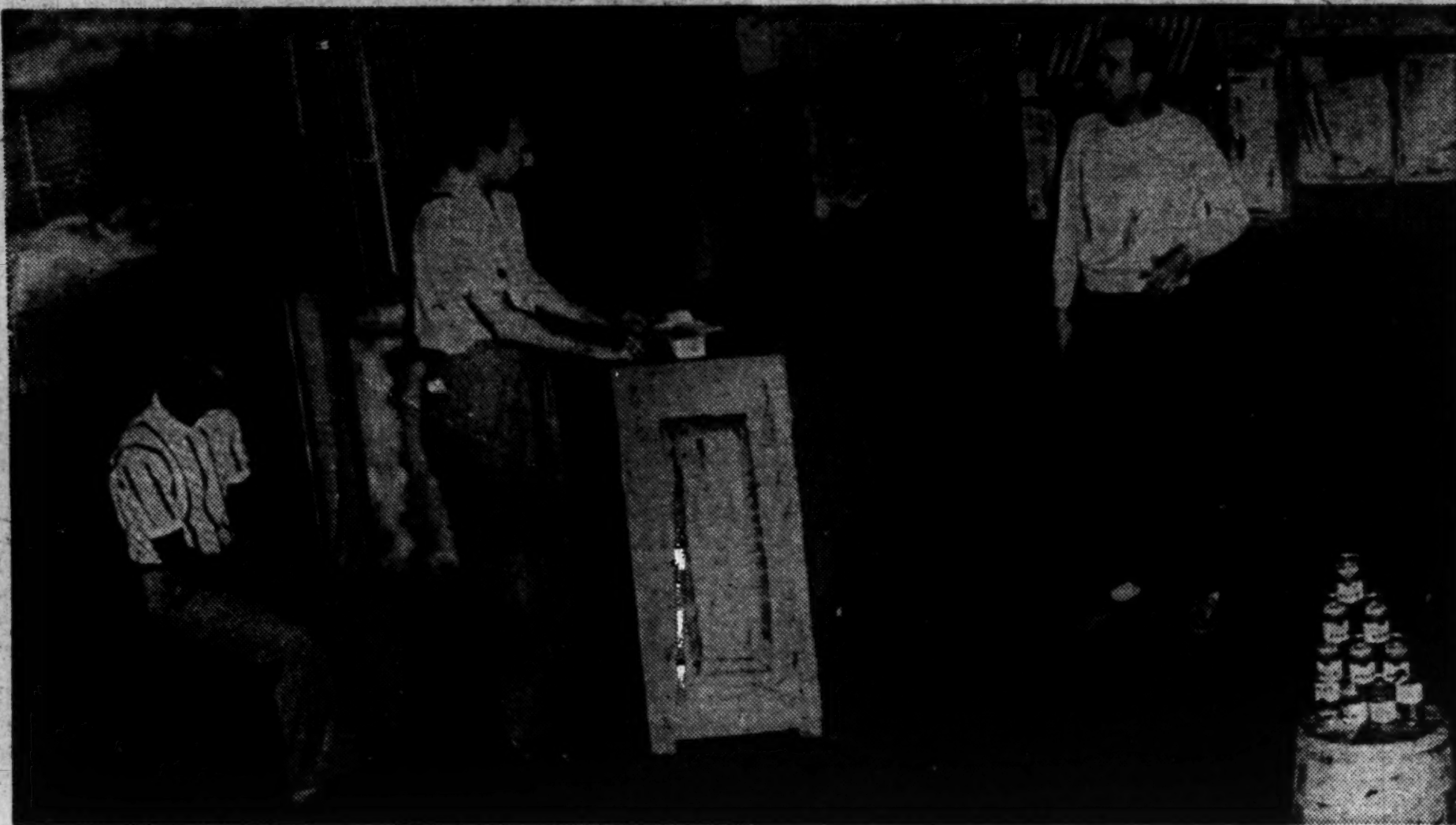
"Perhaps," said Mildred, "but I am afraid he is showing certain weaknesses." (This is propaganda disseminated by the Communist Party of the United States, and written by Arch Farch, 82 Sniffle Road, New York.)

"That may be so, but if we follow the Ten Commandments, brought down from the mountain by Moses, we will achieve a happy life." (Since J. Edgar Hoover, and not Moses, brought down the Ten Commandments, this is propaganda disseminated by the Communist Party of the United States, and written by Arch Farch, 82 Sniffle Road, Tuckahoe, New York.)

The doorbell rang.

This is just the beginning of Farch's novel. As you see, it takes a long time in the telling. Since reproducing these opening pages, I have heard from the author. He has changed the title from "Love's Barrier's" to "82 Sniffle Road."



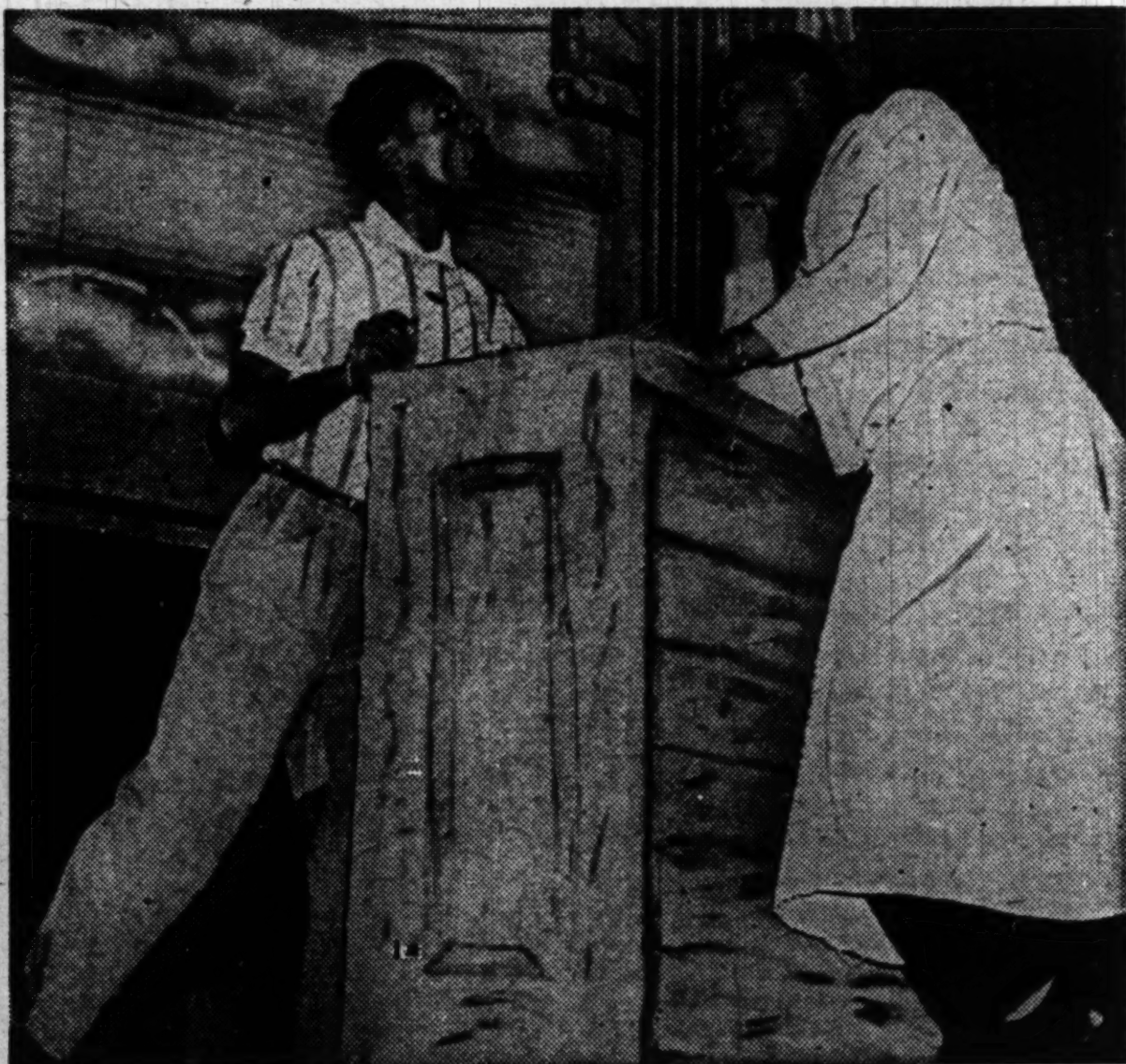


THIS SCENE from Les Pine's "Grocery Story" shows Simple (Kenneth Manigault) looking on as Mr. Crotty (Lou Polan) stands behind counter while Bease (Lonnie Chapman) threatens to tear down the store if Crotty allows his helper Henry (Bill Robinson, seated on keg) to join 30 other Negroes determined to go to the polls and vote. It is Simple's way of showing people "up North" the facts of life about a Negro's lot in these "democratic" United States.

'Just a Little Simple'



MISS ELTON WARREN carries off the lead female singing part with the poise of an old trouper, introducing David Rogers' "Harlem Is a Friend of Mine" and Robert Lissauer's "Hello and Goodbye." As Simple's girl friend Joyce, she plays a Negro girl whose hopes for marriage and a home are so often frustrated by the joblessness of Negro men, last hired, first fired. Fred Thomas sings Milton Robertson's "Curlin'" and joins Elton Warren in Robert Lissauer's "Hello and Goodbye." His rich baritone never fails to stir the audience.



SIMPLE (Kenneth Manigault) and his favorite bartender (Maxwell Glanville) engage in one of the numerous arguments on politics, rent, jimcrow, and sundry other matters that bartenders and their customers usually discuss. Except that with Simple, it's always the "race question."

By JOHN PITTMAN

AFTER seeing "Just a Little Simple" at the Club Baron in Harlem the other night, I spoke to Miss Ruth Jett, executive secretary of the Committee on the Negro in the Arts, the organization which is presenting this musical revue based on Langston Hughes's best seller "Simple Speaks His Mind."

"Congratulations, Miss Jett," I said. "You've given New York a taste of the real art of the Negro people—a delightful taste, but not enough. How long will this show run? And is there any prospect for giving it to the rest of America? And do you plan to present other productions like this?"

There were other questions I wanted to ask, and many other things I wanted to say to express my own appreciation of what I consider a cultural event more meaningful and valuable for America than anything current on Broadway or in Hollywood. But Miss Jett gave her answers to my questions and advised me to get the views of other members of the

cast and production staff. Here, in brief, are the composite answers and my own interpretation of them:

• As to whether Americans outside of New York will be able to enjoy "Just a Little Simple", this will depend on the initiative shown by responsible progressive-minded people in these areas. CNA, according to Miss Jett, is willing and able to present their production elsewhere—IF this initiative is shown.

• As to other productions, "Just a Little Simple" reveals a gold mine of talent at the disposal of CNA—talent on all levels of theatre production. That this organization, was able on a shoe-string to give New York such an event is little short of a miracle. Yet, people whom the multi-millionaire magnates of Broadway and Hollywood are willing to employ only as porters, maids, buffoons, or stereotyped "Negro characters"—if, indeed, they would even employ them—here demonstrate first-rate abilities in playwrighting, direction, acting, costuming, choreography, stage effects and lighting, singing, dancing and all the other arts that go into the theatre.

• "Just a Little Simple" will run for an indefinite period IF the people who need it also work for the widest public possible to see it, and those who have the responsibility of encouraging and even subsidizing the cultural efforts of the Negro people, discharge their responsibilities.

This means, in the first place, the trade unions—especially the progressive-led trade unions. It also means social, cultural and political organizations among liberals, national minorities, and in the communities of New York and its environs. Such organizations, if they truly recognize their own self-interest in a theatre movement expressing the deep-rooted and powerful progressive sentiments of the Negro people, could not allow the matter of seeing this event up to the individual initiative of their members. On the contrary, they would ensure through the purchase of blocs of tickets, theatre parties, and other forms of subsidy, that their membership and other sections of the population receive the first-rate exposition of the Negro question which "Just a Little Simple" so charmingly presents.

In sum, "Just a Little Simple" again brings to light the priceless gems of art and culture in the Negro people. These riches have been deliberately buried by the billionaires who shape American cultural taste and values. It is a prime responsibility of the progressive people of America to ensure with technical, financial and other assistance that American culture shall have the benefits of their rejuvenating and invigorating influence.

It's the Bunk

By Robert Friedman

HATRED, BUT FOR WHOM?

U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT: "Hate America" is the constantly recurring theme of Soviet propaganda, the State Department says in a folder issued as part of its drive to get \$100,000,000 from Congress for a so-called "Campaign of Truth." "Always the way of the aggressor is paved with insidious propaganda. . . Lies, deceit and demagoguery, and then . . . the Red coup." BUNK. It's the State Department which is the liar. On Sept. 7, the Associated Press cabled from Moscow: "Feeling already had been running high against the United States Government and military commanders, in Korea. . . In all this condemnation of the U. S., one hears no criticism of the American people. The criticism is centered on such figures as President Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, various military men, bankers, industrialists and, of course, 'Wall Street.' The Russians appear to feel that the American people are being led to war. However, the Russian people still seem to believe that war is going to be averted, somehow, some way, and certainly express hope that it will. Likewise one does not hear the people talk about wars being inevitable." Hate America? The ones who hate America are not the Russians but our own bankers and politicians who would drown America in blood in another war.

THE TRIBUNE ANSWERS THE TRIBUNE (different dates)

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE: "Land reform in Korea before the brute Communist aggression compared favorably with the grim accomplishments of Communist agrarian regimentation." BUNK. The Tribune is a down-right fraud. For, the Tribune itself, in an article by James M. Minifie, two months ago, admitted: "As it is now, the North Korean peasant got his land. The Southerner did not." The article asserted: "The great majority of South Koreans are tenant farmers. They operated on a starvation peonage system which gave the landlords up to 75 percent of their produce." The Syngman Rhee government "turned out to be a landlords' government, and was naturally disinclined to disinherit itself. . . In the north, on the contrary, the Russians had kept themselves in the background, setting up a government which within seven months confiscated holdings above 12.25 acres." As for the U. S. military government, the Tribune then admitted: "It seemed to support the predatory landowners, the peonage system, and was in fact much less successful than the North in keeping inflation in check. . . Finally, when it was set up, the South Korean government was spendthrift and allowed matters to go so swiftly down hill. . ." No wonder the Tribune headed this rare excursion into the truth, "Why Korean Reds Gain." For once, it wasn't talking BUNK.

World of Labor

Who Really Pays For The War Program?

By George Morris

THE NEW TAX BITE into pay envelopes this month is driving home the fact that wages are cut to pay for the war. The fact that a heavy tax on wages and deductions from pay envelopes was inaugurated during the war against fascism, has somehow served to take the sting out of it for a time. The hatred of Hitler was far stronger than the sting. It was nevertheless a payout just the same.

The heavy tax on pay envelopes was made a permanent institution through which the corporation executives, or their tools who run the government (look through the list if you don't believe me) could periodically syphon more out of the worker's pay envelope. When the withholding idea was first advanced it was pictured as a noble step toward fulfillment by the worker of his duty as a "citizen."

But the American worker by and large is cynical toward the idea and has for some years counted what's left after ALL the deductions, as his regular pay rate. In fact, the current strike movement which began immediately after the Korea war broke out, was in large measure brought on by hurried announcements in Congress that withholding taxes will go up.



THE IDEA that a worker should share in the cost of government through taxes on his pay envelope is as false in theory as it is hypocritical in practice. Why are exemptions of \$600 per dependent provided in the tax law. Because our lawmakers still cling to the tradition that only excess income is taxed—that some sort of a minimum or base sum covering a family's needs cannot be touched.

But do they at least set that base sum at a level which government or other studies find is a minimum "health and decency" budget? The Heller Committee of the University of California, the most authoritative research body in the field, found last year that a family of four, the children 13 and eight, living under strict rent control, and quite modestly, needed \$4,044.54 a year. The need is obviously higher now. Tax exemptions cover only little more than half of the minimum needs of a worker's family.

If we are to stick to the idea that the minimum needs of a worker are not to be touched, then a tax on any earnings below that minimum is not consistent with our professed tax policy. The worker is, therefore, fully justified in branding a tax upon his pay envelope as plain robbery and hypocrisy to make him bear the burden of the ever-rising cost of empire.

Fundamentally, of course, the worker has no share in the government or in determining its policies. So why should he be asked to pay for it, and even deprive himself and his family of dire needs, to do so? Were the workers as much as consulted on the present program to make America a "global policeman?"

MOST RIDICULOUS of all is the cry of "equality of sacrifice." Every worker now knows that the rich don't pay for the war. Corporation profits are running substantially above the record of last year. There is neither a freeze on profits nor an excess profits tax. The bulk of the taxes the corporations turn over to the government are really taxes upon the employees of those corporations and the consumers. Through speedup of the workers and higher prices, those corporations jack up the profits so high that they could both pay the higher taxes needed for armaments and still leave themselves a higher net profit. It is not the corporations that sacrifice the billions they turn over to the government in taxes. The worker really contributes the company's tax as well as his own.

To add abuse to injury, it is the worker who is blamed for "inflation" if, after suffering losses due to taxes and the rising cost of living, he squeezes a five or seven percent wage raise from his boss.

The real source of inflation is the war profiteering by the corporations and the government's insatiable demand for more billions for the war machine. Prices are deliberately driven up high enough to both cover the taxes and drive up profits to new heights.

With the prices forced up, the administration discovered, as it told a House Committee, that most of the \$4.5 billions Congress added in taxes, is already gone without anything being added in cold steel to the war machine. Higher prices have eaten that much into the entire budget of the government. The solution? Another hike on John Worker's pay tax. Provided, of course, it is substantial enough to more than balance the new rise in prices.

Letters to Gene

By PEGGY DENNIS

IT WAS in the spring, May 12, that the General Secretary of the Communist Party entered a jail cell to serve a one year term for so-called "contempt" of Congress. It is now the 15th of October — five months later.

I have just read more than five hundred cards, letters and telegrams sent to Gene in jail. These hundreds of letters — a mere token lot of the many, many more that have been sent over the five month period — are postmarked from nearly every state of the Union, from small towns and large cities. The fighting moods and pledges of activity expressed in all of them when translated into day-by-day mass work—turn the imprisonment of the leader of the Communist Party into an empty "victory" for the frightened men of Wall Street.

A woman of Philadelphia, who writes that "my father was in his day a very close friend of another Gene (Debs) and ran for congressman with him on the Socialist ticket," declares: "What a poetic justice!" They have given you so much prestige by your imprisonment, that it becomes a privilege and a great honor to write to you.

I reluctantly by-pass here any mention of the many, many telegrams, letters, and cards sent from state committees, local Party clubs, and well-known leaders of the Communist Party itself. I linger instead upon the messages of individuals. From all corners of our great land these letters found their way to the West Street jail. There is the envelope addressed to: "The Honorable Eugene Dennis." There is another addressed on the envelope to "Comrade Dennis"; another envelope that reads just plain: "To Gene"; even another that has no name on the envelope at all, only the jail address—but this was correctly delivered; and one envelope was addressed to: "Eugene Dennis, Political Prisoner."

'To a Terrific Guy'

I am struck by the warm feeling of personal friendship and close comradeship that emanates from each letter. The great majority of them start with the simple salutation: "Dear Gene." From Los Angeles comes the teen-ager phrase: "To a Terrific Guy we all respect."

From Ohio comes the expression which seems to explain all these friendly greetings: "Funny that I don't feel strange calling you Gene. It's as if I knew you for a long time. I guess there are many people like myself who have never met

you personally, but know of you because of your courageous fight for peace and freedom."

From Los Angeles, a similar thought: "You and I have never met personally, but yet I'm sure that the bond of comradeship which we share allows me to say I know you, Gene. I know you well, as the leader of our Party and one who has earned the love and respect of your fellow comrades."

From young people came many humorous cards to bring a warm chuckle into the four walls of a prison cell. Other youth write in a more serious vein. From Missouri: "I am a Negro girl and I appreciate everything you have done for the Negro people. Although you are in jail, your ideas are still free to reach the people."

From Bronx, N. Y.: "As a young woman worker, I greet you. Long life and health to you, so that you may live to see my generation build socialism in the U. S. A." From Cincinnati, Ohio: "I am a young Negro woman, of 21. Let's hope and pray as I have been doing, that your being in jail has opened the eyes of the people. In honor of you, I promise to devote the rest of my life trying with all my might to follow as close in your footsteps as possible."

Four young people in Boston write a group letter: "None of us have ever met you personally, but all of us feel that we know you in a more real way. We

know you through what you have written and said; we know you through the leadership you have given all of us. Our thanks for the struggles you have waged and the sacrifices you have made."

A very young person writes: "I will fight for you, for myself, for the children I hope some day to have. They have tried to jail you, Gene, but they have failed; for you are now closer to me and all youth. You have given us courage."

From many come news of activities. Many, many letters report individual quotas reached in the collection of peace signatures. From Seattle: "I thought you might like to know that we have practically sold out your book and will be ordering more." From Pueblo, Colo.: "We've already gotten 2,000 signatures for peace in a town of 85,000."

Also from Colorado comes a letter signed by a worker who identifies himself, in addition to his name, as a courthouse janitor: "Dear fellow worker: There are thousands of us on the outside that are also believers in the cause for which you have fought so hard."

From Seattle, comes a pencilled note: "Dear Brother: Roger Williams of Rhode Island was my ancestor. I joined the union in 1917 at the age of 17 and have been active ever since. I know as long as you are in jail, labor is not free. You have the love of thousands of solid American trade unionists who will carry on the struggle for a really democratic America."

From Milwaukee, auto workers at Seaman Body write: "Your leadership has been of great encouragement to us here. Some of us remember you for your contributions to the struggle here in Milwaukee. We hope you are well."

There is a card from one who writes: "I am not a Communist, but I am sorry that men like you of so great principle and courage must be shut up in jail and your work for the betterment of all mankind so misrepresented."

A New York woman offers the prayer: "God bless you and give you strength to lead us once again." From Milwaukee comes the rejoinder: "Think about Daniel in the Lion's Den. God locked the Lion's jaws. He is the same God today. Love and Union is needed to carry this battle on. I say bless you."

As eloquent as the letters and penned notes are the single phrase added to a card. From a minister comes the signature: "From one who admires your courage and fortitude." On another card, the single line: "Your freedom is everybody's freedom." From Seattle: "Hoping for the day when freedom of speech will be the American Way of life." From Phoenix, Ariz.: "Our debt to you is boundless. You have the gratitude of millions."

A Fighting Example

As a powerful thread there runs through all the messages the realization of the reasons for Eugene Dennis' imprisonment. From Colorado: "We are honored that they have jailed you because they fear your voice for peace and democracy." From Connecticut: "Your confinement is for us more than for yourself. We appreciate your sacrifice." From Michigan: "The fact that you are in jail is eloquent testimony to the swell job you have done in the fight for peace. The American people will never forget the tremendous aid you have given the Negro liberation movement when you so thoroughly exposed Rankin and his Un-Americans. We will always be grateful." From New York: "You are giving us an example of how a Communist stands and fights, and that example is standing us in good stead in the present struggle."

From Richmond, Va.: "We here in the South are especially appreciative of the contribution you made to the unfolding of the Negro liberation movement and the struggle for peace in your unflinching challenge to the Un-American Committee."

So the letters go on, one after another. Each bearing a message of solidarity, convictions, a realization of what Gene's imprisonment means to the American people.

Gene's spirits are fine. His every word across that damnable telephone we "visit" through radiates confidence—not only in the ultimate goals—but even more important, he is confident that the American people, given leadership and clarity, will repeal the McCarran thought control law; that they will demand that the Supreme Court hear the case of the Eleven; that they will make their desire for peace known in the UN deliberative chambers.

Gene is confident of this in jail. Can we be less so?

This is Capitalism

GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD THE INDIANS

NEW YORK.—The U. S. government is still denying full "self-determination of their own lives and destinies" to the American Indians, according to Alexander Lesser, executive director of the Association on American Indian Affairs. After a tour of Indian reservations in the West, Lesser tells of the starvation standards on which the people are forced to live. At one "school" for the children of Blackfoot Indians in Montana, not one had a toy or play facilities. Indian tots were forced into work details and scrubbing dormitories, while children of the white staff were taken by bus to a regular public school. When the tribe tried to cash \$60,000 of its own government-held funds by issuing checks to needy families, the U. S. refused to honor the checks. The Indians had to bring the checks to merchants who demanded a 20 percent discount (\$12,000). The merchants, of course, readily got cash from the government for the same checks. For this is capitalism, and the white supremacist ruling class which would exploit all Asia and Africa behaves no better toward the oppressed American Indian.

'SAVIOR'

CHICAGO.—Lar Daly, a Chicago stool and chair manufacturer, wants to fly over Moscow and A-bomb the Kremlin. Leader of the "Christian Action Party," whose slogan is "War Now With Russia," Daly wants to slaughter Russians in order to "save Christianity and world freedom" from the "forces of anti-Christ." In a letter to President Truman, the bloodthirsty businessman asks permission to drop the bomb personally so that he can have the "moral as well as the physical responsibility."

AS GUILTY AS JEFFERSON



STEVE NELSON (1938) in Spain; an officer in the fight for democracy.

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE inquisitor carries the title "Judge" before his name, the man he hounds has no title for he needs none: he has the selfless nobility of the working class leader. Judge Musmanno—and Steve Nelson. The judge, naturally, stands high in the graces of the Big Money. Isn't he clawing at the Communist leader in the coal and steel empire? The judge levels charges of sedition against the man who has devoted his life to the miners and steel workers so that they may win a better life: the judge instigated police raids on the Communist's office, there is lawless search and seizure, all the harassment known to the Alien and Sedition times of a century and a half ago. The judge is hounding the man who carries the tradition of Tom Paine, of

Steve Nelson was jailed in Pittsburgh, charged with speaking "sedition." But the whole life of this Communist leader is a model of selfless service to his country and to his people, the working class.

Jefferson who triumphed over those who called his words "sedition."

Musmanno is a creature who hasn't even kept faith with his own alleged convictions. He has reneged on his own youth when, as a penniless lawyer on the make, he spoke for Sacco and Vanzetti, berated the judge, the jury, the FBI who framed the innocent Italian workers. Now we can see why. He tied himself to the world-wide movement to free two Massachusetts workmen for it meant personal advancement to him then.

But, as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn says, Musmanno figures the other side of the street pays better today. The man he hounds is an incorruptible tribune of the people, has been since his early youth.

The men and women of the hard-coal country around Scranton remember the laughing, jovial youngster who took up the cudgels on his people's behalf when other kids were still kicking a football around.

Largely self-taught, he became a student of the Marxist science that probes the reason for wealth and poverty and that projects the liberation of the working-class—Steve's people. He became a Communist.

He is regarded with affection wherever he has worked—for his selfless wis-

dom, his sunny, irrepressible cheer, his courage. So they regard him among the miners, or among the dockers on the West Coast where he lived as a Communist organizer, or among the people who tried to halt war and Hitlerism here in the American League against War and Fascism. So they recall him who fought by his side on the battlefield against the people's enemies in Spain.

I remember that August day in 1937 when we hastened to the front around the mountain town of Belchite which the International Brigade had just stormed. We had heard in Valencia, the capital of Republican Spain then, that the casualties were heavy and that Steve had been seriously wounded.

A bullet had slashed the side of his face. Back in Valencia I recall Steve on his cot, his wound in bandages, as he lay surrounded by a stack of books which he read avidly. I remember some were Marxist classics and some current outstanding novels. "Read this," he said, handing me a book by Engels, "what

a book," he gleated. He seemed to have totally forgotten his wound in his enthusiasm for the classic.

This came to mind when I read his letter from Allegheny County Jail to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn a few days ago. He had written the letter while he was still under \$50,000 bail (before his release on \$10,000 bond). He was, in that grim, forbidding pile of gray stone in the heart of Pittsburgh and he wrote ardently of a book which told how the young American people combatted the Tories who rammed through the Alien Sedition laws of 1798.

"In the end," he observed, "through struggles of the common people—the frontiersmen, mechanics and Jeffersonian Democrats, won the fight."

"We can and we will do it too," he concluded.

This is the spirit of Steve Nelson: incorruptible, fearless, certain of victory come what may. Yes, this jovial, warm-hearted, smiling man is a Communist leader—this is Steve Nelson.



Steve Nelson in his office in Pittsburgh.

Anti - Semitism, U. S. Brand

(Continued from Magazine Page 2) frightened by the heroism of the Paris Commune.

The structure of state power in a period of industrial development and the rise of the modern labor movement required a streamlined version of the ancient and discredited lie. Joly's pamphlet was at hand for the purpose. When Joly talked about a plan to "develop immeasurably the preponderance of the state," to annihilate collective and individual forces," he was talking about the stupid, grandiose schemes of Napoleon III. But it was comparatively easy to put these words in the mouth of a group of Jewish leaders, meeting secretly in "the Jewish cemetery at Prague" to plan world conquest.

This idiocy was circulated as early as 1871 in both Germany and France, and it reached Russia in 1872, first as a magazine article and then as a separate booklet. "The Protocols of Zion" in its complete modern form was published in Russia in 1905 as the work of a certain Professor Sergei Nilus. The professor was in the employ of the tsarist police. His work is an almost literal translation of Joly's satire on the French second empire. Its political use in 1905 is self-evident: the attack on the Jews was a means of dividing and confusing the popular movement; it "justified" the pogroms conducted by the "Black Hundreds" before and after the unsuccessful revolution.

If we wish to study the American origins of the techniques of power perfected by Adolf Hitler we can find a fairly complete statement of Nazi philosophy in the activities of Thomas E. Watson, who began publication of anti-Negro, anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic propaganda in Georgia in 1906.

The Case of Leo Frank

It is by no means accidental that Watson's activities led to a sensational case of anti-Semitism in the period immediately preceding the first world war. The case of Leo Frank has been forgotten, and its national and international importance has never been adequately recognized. Frank, manager and part owner of a pencil factory in Marietta, Ga., was arrested in April, 1913,

charged with the sex-murder of a 14-year-old girl found in the basement of the factory.

There was only the flimsiest evidence against Frank, but Watson used the case as the occasion for an unprecedented anti-Semitic campaign. The trial was a legal travesty, with a huge mob outside the courtroom shouting for the defendant's blood. Watson's editorials were exactly like the perverted filth published a quarter of a century later by Julius Streicher in Germany.

The hatred engendered by Watson's activities reached into prison, where Frank awaited an appeal. Horribly maltreated by his fellow prisoners (who were officially encouraged in their prejudice), he was removed to the hospital after his throat had been slashed. On Aug. 16, 1915, his long agony ended; he was taken from the hospital by an armed gang and lynched.

The 'Glorious Maccabean Rage'

Today there is danger of another Frank case. The danger is not only to the Jews: it portends the betrayal and suffering of the American people. Our culture—the culture of the Jewish people—has made a notable contribution to the American heritage. The defense of that heritage is indivisible. There is only one kind of patriotism—it does not make its home in Wall Street; and unhappily, today, it is difficult to find in Washington. It is the patriotism of the common people, defending their indivisible rights and interests.

Heresy trials and book-burnings cannot be isolated from the terror against the Negro people, the callous mistreatment of Mexicans, the systematic development of anti-Semitism. The smell of oil hangs over Israel. But the same oil companies own millions of acres of land in the South—their property in the Southern states covers a land area equal in size to the states of Ohio or Tennessee. That's quite a colonial empire right inside the United States.

Jews who bow to the warmakers are denying their birthright. They betray themselves, and they betray the people of the United States. Howard Fast has recently written a beautiful story of the glorious brotherhood of the Maccabees.

It is more than a historical novel. It is a tract for the times. Emma Lazarus also wrote of the heritage of the Maccabees. These are the opening lines of her poem, "The Banner of the Jew." Wake, Israel, wake! Recall today The glorious Maccabean rage." It is indeed time. The fate of democ-

racy in the United States will affect the fate of the world. Democracy can be won in the United States, not by passivity and division, but by unity and cleansing anger. It is time to awake, to bring the "glorious Maccabean rage" to the service of our country, and of humanity.

100 Years of Intervention in China

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

thousands of bodies floating down the River Peiho . . . the bodies of peasants in their baggy blue pants and of dead women and children. And he describes the smoking towns on the river's banks, with their massed corpses. Hundreds of Chinese women committed suicide.

As for looting: Harper's Weekly's correspondent reported that "In determination in looting the American surpasses all."

And Gen. Smedley Butler, after he retired from the Marines, told how his buddies used to pry gold leaf off the imperial Palace pillars in Peking with their bayonets.

This was just retail stuff, of course, compared to the takings of the big corporations like Standard Oil. Standard always took pains to have the U. S. Army and Marines behind it. The Daily Worker's assistant business manager, Emanuel Levin, who served in China with the Marines several years, tells of the Standard Oil's royal entertainments for the corps. At one such affair in Tientsin in 1908 a Standard Oil executive got chummy and told Levin that his company had almost pulled off a wonderful deal. The imperial Manchu government had agreed to turn over the mineral resources of North China to Standard for a price. The deal, however, was blocked by an honest American minister, who was quickly yanked out of China by the State Department.

The Marines and Navy bluejackets helped Standard Oil too. How well Chinese remember the massacre on the Standard Oil compound at Socony Hill Nanking in 1927. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of civilians and soldiers were slain in the shelling from British and

American naval ships during that revolutionary demonstration.

But those Standard Oil days are gone with the stooges who once governed China.

And the China that kow-towed to Warren Austin, America's present delegate to the United Nations Security Council, in 1946, has disappeared. In that year Austin went to China to clinch a big railroad deal. Percy Rockefeller and other backers had agreed to put up \$100,000,000 to build railroads, which they would take over, and another \$30,000,000 to rebuild the Grand Canal. (See Current Biography and contemporary magazines).

And no one dares laugh at China today as in the days when Dulles was young. Dulles's grandfather tells in his Diplomatic Memoirs how delegates to the Hague Peace Conference of 1907 had laughed when a Chinese delegate protested aggression.

Grandpa and grandchild both heard the laughter when the Chinese asked the delegates to tell him what they meant by a "state of war."

"... my country," he said, "has had its Navy destroyed, its ports bombarded and its capital occupied by foreign troops, when the aggressive nations declared that their acts were not 'war' but only 'expeditions'."

The only answer he got, remarked Foster, "was a hearty laugh from the delegates," who regarded the Chinese as a "wit."

But no one dares laugh today at the mighty, liberated land, which celebrated the first anniversary of its peoples' government this month.

This liberation began when the Soviet Union renounced the Czarist concessions after the Soviet revolution. And one of its cornerstones is the Chinese-Soviet alliance today.

THE WORKER

'Betrayal', Important Book on U.S. Occupation of Germany

BETRAYAL. By Arthur D. Kahn. 237 pp. Published in Poland. Available at Workers' progressive bookshops. \$1.25.

By David Carpenter

AMERICAN imperialism and its satellites are now beating the drums with ever-increasing loudness for the rearming of the Nazis. They claim that this is necessary because of the menace of Soviet "aggression." They claim they tried to work with the Soviet Union after the war as an ally, but the USSR rebuffed them and instead moved ahead with its plans for "conquest."

But Arthur D. Kahn's appropriately-named book—"Betrayal"—shows that it was the intention of the controlling forces of our government and their henchmen in the field to preserve the capitalist masters of Germany and their Nazi stooges from the very moment American soldiers stepped on German soil in September, 1944.

KAHN'S BOOK deals with the American-captured and occupied areas of Germany from the latter part of 1944 to 1947. During this period he was an official of the American Military Government, at one time being chief editor of the Intelligence Office of the Director of Information Control of the AMG.

The revelations of betrayal in Germany of the American sol-



diers, the American people, our allies, particularly the Soviet Union, are therefore the authentic on-the-scene observations of one who was there when it happened.

WHILE KAHN deals only with the period between 1944 and 1947, his book serves a very important purpose in giving the background for the screaming headlines about Germany today.

Kahn shows how the American GIs entered Germany with the objective of destroying Nazism and German military power. He shows how this objective was first blunted and then destroyed by the American Military Government, which kept or installed the Nazis in the seats

of power in the various German cities and states.

THERE ARE VIVID pictures of pampering the war criminals, while the German anti-fascists, who had suffered for years in the concentration camps were treated cruelly by the AMG.

Kahn describes the hatred of the AMG officials for the Left, their bestial mania against "Bolshevism," meaning anything progressive, which led them to frameups of leaders of the Left political parties and the trade unions.

He bares the role of the Catholic hierarchy and the leadership of the Protestant churches in protecting the Nazis and German monopolists from punishment for their war crimes. He shows how these forces conspired with the American Military Government to return these war criminals to power.

KAHN ALSO gives his readers a clear picture of how the betrayal of the anti-Nazi aims of the war against Hitlerite Germany corrupted the soldiers and officers of the American occupation army, making many of them cynical black marketeers, petty criminals and dissolute whore-chasers.

It is too bad that Kahn's book was not published in this country in 1947 or early 1948, when its revelations would have had so much more impact. Now the crimes that are being perpetrated against the common people by the American imperialists and

their stooges obscure the enormity of the betrayal of that period—between 1944 and 1947.

But for a clearer understanding of what is occurring now Kahn's book is essential reading. It is additional proof of the perfidious, doublecrossing anti-Soviet objectives of American imperialism—even at the time when the USSR was our wartime ally. And it helps to show how the Truman-Republican-Wall Street coalition has led us to the very brink of war and fascism.

BOOK NOTES

THE SIZE OF IT, by Ethel S. Berkley. Illustrations by Kathleen Elgin. Scott. New York. Ages 6-8. \$1.

The difficult job of explaining terms like long, short, narrow, wide, etc., by definition and comparison is skillfully done in the little book, *The Size of It*. Avoiding complexity, pictures and text combine to show the relative nature of these terms, and always in images familiar to its readers.

WHAT DO THEY SAY, by Grace Skaar. William Scott, Inc. New York. Ages 2-3. \$1.

What Do They Say, by Grace Skaar, is one of the staple of tots' literature, one of those books which tip the kids off on what the kitty, chicken and dog say. Grace Skaar's is a most appealing member of the literary species. Her animal drawings are endearing and the book excellently combines attractiveness and readability.

Spotlight on Hollywood

By David Platt

TWENTY CENTURY FOX will release this month a 92-minute "package" of musical shorts consisting of a violin concerto by Jascha Heifetz (27 minutes), a piano concerto by Arthur Rubinstein (27 min.), a vocal recital by Jan Peerce (27 min.), and an 11 min. concert by the N. Y. Philharmonic conducted by Dmitri Metropoulos.

A TWO-REEL film glorifying one of the most hated names in the history of American labor—PINKERTON—is coming out soon under the banner of RKO. The film is titled *Pinkerton Man*, and according to RKO, "shows how the trained and experienced sleuth operates as a member of a vast detective organization . . . shows how the private detective goes about carrying out his assignment, mingling with the crowds, unspectacular and unnoticed while keeping his quarry under constant surveillance . . . shows how the Pinkertons in many instances supplement but do not replace the functions of the local police and are active in every sphere of community life." What it does not show is Pinkerton, the strikebreaking agency which made untold millions of dollars supplying stoolpigeons and armed thugs to big corporations to keep labor's ranks divided, and was involved in such notorious frameups of labor organizations and labor leaders as the Molly Maguires, McCormick Harvester, Homestead, Haymarket, Bill Haywood, Tom Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN wants to go to London to shoot a great part of his next film, *Limelight* (about a British music hall clown who has lost his ability to make people laugh), but hesitates to leave the country for fear he will not be able to get back. Chaplin, who arrived in the U. S. in 1912, has never become an American citizen. 115 percent "Americans" who do not like his politics, have been urging his deportation for some time. He is now trying to get a guarantee from the State Department that he will not be declared unwelcome when he finishes his business abroad and tries to get back to his family.

RECOMMENDED FILMS: **ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT**: With Lew Ayres, Louis Wolheim, Slim Summerville. Directed by Lewis Milestone. One of Hollywood's notable films. Its powerful anti-war message is stirring thousands of filmgoers all over the country. Put it at the top of your list of films to see.

THE LAWLESS. With MacDonald Carey, Gail Russell and Lalo Rios. A limited but worthwhile study of discrimination against Mexican-Americans. By far the finest Paramount film to come along in years.

THE MEN. With Marlon Brando, Everett Sloane, Teresa Wright. The lives of paraplegic veterans in the postwar world honestly done. Marlon Brando is superb as one of the crippled vets.

CITY LIGHTS (revival). Charlie Chaplin at his best.

OUR DAILY BREAD (German). New film dealing with the democratic awakening of the middleclass in East Germany following the destruction of Hitler fascism. At the Stanley.

JUST FOR FUN



A BIT OF NONSENSE about

THREE BAD BEARS

So he couldn't chase the cat.

By Rene Siracusa, age 11
There was a bear cub named Mish
And he ate a flounder fish.
He thought this meal would be delish
If he seasoned it with relish,
But it tasted so bad he made a wish:

"Mish
Never eat fish
Seasoned with relish
'Cause it won't be delish."

The second bear cub's name was Nad.
He was a horrible lad.
Once he was so bad
His mother got mad
And put him in a corner—
He was SO sad.

"This Nad, poor lad, said Nad,
'Should never have been bad
'Cause his mother gets mad
And then poor Nad is sad."

The third cub's name was Nat.
He sat on a mat.
He saw a puss so fat
Chase a rat—
Or was it a bat?
Now Nat was being punished for
ruining his hat

"Poor Nat
If you hadn't ruined your hat
You wouldn't have to sit on a mat
Watching a cat
Chase a rat—or was it a bat?"

RIDDLEPUSS

If a room with four corners has a cat sitting in each corner, three cats facing each cat, and a cat sitting on each cat's tail, how many cats are there in all?

Four cats. Each cat sees the other three cats, and each cat is sitting on its own tail.

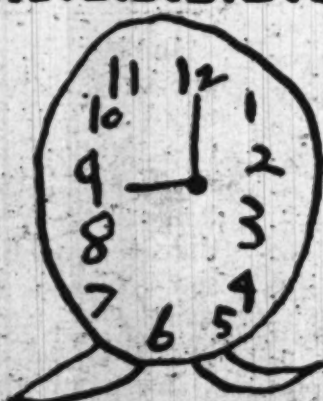


Tell your friends: "My voice is so powerful, I bet I can make anyone come down off that chair by just telling him to." Some one will say "I bet you can't," and will get up on a chair. Then shout



"COME-DOWN!" Pay no attention to him after this, and he'll get off when he gets tired. Then you can remind him that he DID come down in answer to your command.

PUZZLE by Marcia Slutsky, age 7



D + B =



answer: 11

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Women in The 1950 Elections

By LILLIAN GATES

The 1950 Congressional and, in many states gubernatorial, election contests are of far more than ordinary concern to women.

Throughout the country, newspapers have carried photographs of mothers, wives and sweethearts bidding goodbye to their loved ones "off to war again." Their faces lined with tears and deep concern, these women symbolize the great uneasiness and alarm among women everywhere at the prospect of World War III. Peace, despite the twists and turns of Republican and Democratic party hacks, is the basic issue in this campaign.

This is not to say that these very women so deeply affected are clear about the war in Korea, or that they understand the responsibility of Republicans and Democrats alike for the policies leading to this war and the increased danger of World War III. But there is a vast uneasiness and a growing questioning which will be reflected on Election Day.

Further, the impact of the stepped-up war preparations has affected every aspect of life of the average American family. Prices have zoomed upward once again, with necessities such as milk, meat, coffee and rent leading the parade. The wage increases won by some sections of the workers have not even equalled the new rise in the cost of living, much less won back the loss suffered in the last years since the end of price control in 1946. And, while there has been the beginning of a decline in unemployment in New York City and elsewhere, the Negro people, and especially Negro women, continue to be excluded from basic industry. They pay the highest prices while working at the lowest wages.

The needs of working women require far more attention. Many of them were forced out of industry at the end of World War II. Child care centers in most parts of the country were dismantled. This was true in New York State, where Gov. Dewey shut all centers in upstate areas, while the O'Dwyer Administration lowered standards, closed some centers and refused to expand in areas



where the Negro, Puerto Rican and working class women need centers desperately.

At the same time, every city and state faces what is commonly called the "school crisis"—not enough schools for tens of thousands of children. Even conservative pro-war educators are forced to demand priorities for school buildings, while the Republicans and Democrats demand scrapping of all school, hospital and other such construction in the name of "defense." In New York City and elsewhere, school administrations are busy on "witchhunts" rather than meeting the needs of the children. Opposition to the police state McCarran bill was voiced by many women's organizations, especially the Jewish women.

All of these issues affect women in a special way. They are concerned. They are asking questions. But the conclusions that they draw on Election Day will be determined only by the kind of activity conducted among them. What is required is not routine, general election activity—but special activities among women, with every assistance given by the progressive leaders, men and women alike.

In New York State, for example, some splendid opportunities exist along this line. The American Labor Party is the only political party to have named a woman candidate for a statewide post—Dr. Clemen-

tine Paolone, its candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Dr. Paolone's activities as chairman of American Women for Peace, as well as her intimate knowledge of the needs of women, give her an appeal beyond the traditional ALP voter. In addition, the ALP has more Negro women candidates than in any previous campaign.

In Harlem, Francis Smith, long an active trade union leader, is candidate for Assembly for the 11th District; in the Bronx, Elenor Bartee, a tenant leader, for Assembly; in Queens, Mrs. Carrie T. Kizer, also for the Assembly, and Enid Taylor for the 17th Assembly District, Brooklyn. In all there are some 40 women candidates on the ALP ticket throughout the state, including such well known women as Jeanette Turner, consumer leader, and others.

Catherine Van Orden, the Progressive candidate for Congress in New Jersey, is conceded to be registering well in her effective campaign.

Contrasted with this are a few token candidates of the old line machine parties, with the few exceptions such as Helen Gaghan Douglas rare indeed. And, here, of course, these women simply echo the policies of the Truman Administration and the Dulles-Dewey Republican crowd.

The key to reaching the masses of women is to develop every means of discussion: joint forums where issues can be debated, the use of ballots and straw votes, participation in radio programs. This has been the traditional method of participation in election campaigns by women's organizations of all types and points of view.

Activities around issues will be even more decisive in crystallizing present uneasiness into a knowledge of how to combat the drive to war and reaction. The polls on mediation in Korea, commemoration of UN Day, participation in city budget hearings, the fight against rent and price increases—all these and other activities will show up the demagoguery of the bipartisans.

Women represented almost 50 percent of the registered voters in New York City last year. This year, they will represent an even greater percentage of the potential peace vote.

the economic independence, they have gained thereby, are anxious to gain a greater physical freedom. Some of the women living in cities have wondered whether their husbands won't try to divorce them and marry younger girls, but we've heard a little such questioning.

The real difficulty is in the minds of the men. At study sessions here most of the men have admitted that they still have traces of "feudalism." They still expect their wives to act as cooks or maid servants would and can't quite imagine what it would be like with women on equal basis with men.

There is general realization of

the reason why the new laws are so heavily weighted in favor of women—because women have hitherto been allowed so little say in their marriage arrangements, particularly in the countryside, and having been regarded as chattels are almost invariably the ones sinned against.

The result of the new law, coupled with the economic independence women gained from owning their own land, is already reflected in the figures for civil cases in the courts. In North China alone, matrimonial cases accounted for no less than 64 percent of all civil cases in the first half of last year, and most of these were instituted by the women themselves.

WHO RATES RESCUE? Detroit Free Press September 23 'Priority' for Saving A-Bomb Victims Offered

If an American city, like Detroit, is atom-bombed, physicians will be forced to be selective about which victims they try to save, according to Dr. Vlado A. Getting.

Commissioner of Health in Massachusetts, Dr. Getting said it will be impossible to treat all the injured in an A-bomb attack.

Dr. Getting addressed the Michigan State Medical Society The MSMS three-day scientific sessions at the Hotel Book-Cadillac ended Friday.

Dr. Getting suggested four standards for selecting bomb victims who should get treatment. They are:

1—Degree of exposure to radiation. If the person has had too big a dose, he will not be a good treatment risk.

2—Extent of other injuries like burns and fractures.
3—Age of the victim.
4—His importance to the community.

Dr. Getting said those standards would have to be used because there won't be enough doctors, nurses, drugs or blood plasma to treat all the injured.

Ads like the above appear in the nation's press. But mothers everywhere are showing that they recognize that there is no escape from the A-Bomb. Nor do they propose to pick up their children's bodies in pieces. This round up of women's peace activities show that women of America believe that the best civilian defense is peace.

'Round the Nation With Women— In the Fight for Peace

OVER 100,000 LETTERS were distributed to school children two weeks ago by Chicago Women for Peace when the Windy City was the scene of civilian atombomb rehearsal maneuvers. Alarmed over the terror which the drills are causing school children, the women's peace committee addressed the following letter, written in children's scrawl to parents: "Dear Mother and Dad: I came home to you today after the mock A-Bomb drill. If a real A-Bomb were dropped at 107 St. and Prospect Ave., our family, our home, and our school would be totally destroyed. Instead of frightening us with A-Bomb drills, can't you grown-ups do something to keep the A-Bomb from falling on any children—anywhere in the world? If you would really protect us, call Mayor Kennelly today. Tell him to tell President Truman and the other world leaders to get together and OUTLAW the A-Bomb before it falls on us. Call Randolph 6-8000 (the mayor's office). Signed, Your Child. On the same leaflet was a note addressed to the parent: "Dear Parent," it stated. We are sending this note with your child to drive home the point that we must outlaw the A-Bomb. Won't you call Mayor Kennelly today? Call us if you are willing to do more for all children." Chicago Women for Peace, 179 Washington St., Randolph 6-5981.

A few weeks earlier, in the same city, an attractive leaflet entitled: "We Ask Chicago Women—MUST BABIES DIE?" Peace is Possible—We Don't want to be World War III Widows" got wide response when it asked women to speak out to declare as a war criminal the first nation to use the atombomb, and for peaceful mediation of the Korean conflict through the full Security Council. Over 100 working women responded in writing indicating their desire to join peace committees. The leaflet was issued by the Chicago Women's Committee, Chicago Labor-Peace Conference.

IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Minute Women for Peace, was one of the first women's peace groups to plead for saving the life of 32-year-old Negro combat officer Lt. Leon Gilbert, who faces execution in Korea. The Minute Women asked President Truman to initiate review proceedings "without delay."

IN SAN FRANCISCO, irate parents blocked the "Freedom Scroll" collection by public protest. Now children will not be compelled in this city to shell out their pennies and nickles to help L. M. Giannini, Bank of America president, to finance his "freedom crusade." Opposition to the plan included secretary-treasurer of the AFL Labor Council and George Walsh Independent Progressive Party candidate. Walsh expressed his indignation at the Board of Education meeting where the resolution to support the Freedom Crusade was presented, stating his child came home from school wearing "dog tags" and asking, "Daddy, does this mean I'm going to die?" He also stated that he had talked to Negro leaders who were insulted that Giannini's bank refuses to hire Negroes, and to Jewish leaders who were angered by the fact that Gen. Lucius Clay, the man who pardoned the Nazi Ilse Koch, imprisoned for making lampshades out of the skins of Jewish concentration camp victims headed the national "Freedom Crusade." Others in opposition included Francis Shaskan, a prominent Democratic Party leader, and Mrs. Edith Jenkins, member of PTA, and mother of three children.

In Harbin, for instance, 81 out of 88 divorces were instituted by the women in North China, about 81 percent of all matrimonial cases; and in Peking 61 percent. Apparently, the overwhelming common reason for such cases is that the women were originally bought by their husbands.

Some of the other reasons given are interesting, too: "Unbearable mistreatment by the mother-in-law," "Alarming difference in age" (presumably when one or the other has been married off when only a child); "No feeling of love for each other," "Marriage dictated by the parents."

This isn't to say that divorces are granted lightly. People have to prove there are very definite grounds for an application for divorce, and the authorities in one or two newly-liberated areas in Suiyuan province, who mechanically granted every application, have been given a thorough dressing down.

When the new law was first published, newspapers and propaganda teams went all out to explain that this was a thrust at one of feudalism's deepest roots and in no way an attempt to weaken the family, and that the contempt men have had for women must go, though it will take many years to efface.

China's marriage law-- Six months after

By CHEN WEN-YI

PEKING.

Since China's new marriage law came out on April 13, it has been well discussed by almost every organization and government office, to familiarize people with it and make them realize what a revolution this is in the relations of men and women, how it affects their own lives, and how overwhelmingly important it is in the attack on feudalism.

As a matter of fact, the law has met with almost universal praise, particularly from the women, and above all, the women in rural areas, who, following land redistribution and

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Pentagon Promotes 'Bomb Russia' General

— See Page 3 —

TODAY It Depends On YOU

As the week of registration for New York City voters draws to a close, it is clear that only a record outpouring on Saturday can bring the total registration anywhere near the 3,000,000 figure set by progressive, pro-labor groups as the goal for the week.

Even this goal means that not more than 60 percent of the city's eligible voters will have qualified for the ballot on Nov. 7.

The situation can be changed somewhat if the thousands of readers of The Worker throw their full weight into the final-day drive Saturday to get out the vote. We urge you to:

1. Make sure that every member of your family, your friends, neighbors, shopmates are registered to vote. Check by phone and otherwise so there is no slip-up. Urge them to enroll American Labor Party.

2. Report to the American Labor Party to assist in canvassing the eligible voters to get them to the polls.

What you do this Saturday will help to determine the size of the vote for peace, democracy and economic needs of the people on Election Day. And the size of this vote will be an important national factor in this struggle.

FRANCO FASCISTS EXEMPTED FROM U. S. BAN ON VISAS

— See Page 2 —

Public Education Association Raps School Witchhunts and Feinberg Law

The Board of Education was bluntly told in an annual report just published by the Public Education Association that when "too much time and attention" is paid to "a Communist hunt" there is a "danger that too little will be devoted to classroom and other problems."

The PEA report opposed the Feinberg witch-hunt law, now being appealed to the State Supreme Court, as a "threat to teachers' security."

In the section on Committee on School Administration and Legislation, written by chairman Winthrop Rockefeller, the report declared:

"Although we are clear in our opposition to Communist indoctrination anywhere in our public schools, we were unable to reach an agreement on the question of dismissing teachers solely on the basis of membership in the Communist Party. It is the feeling of this committee that, when too much of the time and attention of our school officials is focused on a Communist hunt, there is a danger that too little will be devoted to classroom and other problems."

A teacher's security is essential to wholesome attitudes in the classroom, the report con-

tinued adding, "we therefore oppose the Feinberg law, which we consider a threat to this security."

The 55-year-old association is a non-partisan citizens' group working for better schools and colleges.

"Partisan politics are playing far too important a role in school affairs," the report also noted. A section written by Frederick C. McLaughlin, Educational Director of the Association pointed out, that "some recent appointments to positions of responsibility indicate that experience, integrity and competence may not have been the primary consideration in the selection process."

Although the report doesn't mention the former Mayor O'Dwyer by name in this connection, educators have criticized the appointment of Generoso Pope, Jr., to the Board of Higher Education as "political payoff," and his interference last year in the selection of a president of Queens College.

O'Dwyer and the Board of Estimate are named by McLaughlin for "diverting" nearly

\$80,000,000 of state funds given to the city for education purposes to other city functions. He also pointed out that O'Dwyer made several decisions in the teachers' salary issue—"a matter which should have been solely the responsibility of the Board of Education."

The PEA stressed the need for separating the school from city government, "thus eliminating one of the main avenues of political interferences in the school system and clarifying the responsibility of the two sets of public officials."

Failure to build sufficient schools, which has put almost 1,000 classes on a part-time basis, was decried. The report urged salary adjustments for teachers, opposing an across-the-board increase. College teachers salaries were called "disgracefully low." Appointment of more teachers was urged.

Only public schools should receive public funds, the report emphasized.

Although the report was completed before graft in Board of Education contracts was exposed, the report urged "possible changes making for greater economy in school construction."

State Dep't Exempts Franco Fascists From Ban on Visas

The State and Justice Departments will exempt Spanish and South American fascists from the general ban on visas for aliens, it was announced Friday. The ban had been imposed under the McCarran Law, one of whose provisions barred present or former mem-

ALP Calls for Final Registration Drive

By Michael Singer

The gloomy registration picture of the first four days were seen as an alarming portent as the week drew to a close. Only a heavy upsurge of progressive-minded enrollment in workingclass districts on Saturday—last day for registration—could alter the disappointing trend.

Compared to last year's registration, the first four days for 1950 showed a drop of 80,618 persons who are qualified to vote. The total of 1,307,731 was about 475,000 fewer than those who registered in the presidential year of 1948.

As of Thursday the only districts in the city which showed a higher vote turnout over last year, were Republican and Christian Front areas.

Two Manhattan districts which had more registrants than in 1949 were the 8th, containing the wealthy Sutton Place area; and the 9th, the silk stocking Park Ave. section. Both are Republican.

In Brooklyn, two districts showed gains above last year, both represented by Republicans. They are the 9th and 10th districts.

BRONX

In the Bronx, the one district—Williamsbridge in the 10th A. D.—which was ahead of last year's reg-

Manhattan Center Bars Hall to LYL

Manhattan Center's management has refused to rent its grand ballroom at 34 St. and Eighth Ave. to the Labor Youth League for the opening session of the LYL convention on Nov. 23.

The LYL convention will be devoted to mobilizing American youth for peace.

Manager Shapiro's pretext was that the LYL had been placed on the "subversive" list of the Attorney General.

This denial of assembly rights follows the passage of the McCarran police-state bill, the LYL pointed out in a statement yesterday.

The LYL has called for vigorous protests. It has pointed out that denial of meeting rights by the Center will be imitated by other hall owners unless the people take prompt action.

The LYL is arranging to convene in another hall, but urges the people to protest to Manhattan Center none the less.

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bers of "totalitarian" organizations from the U. S. The green light for fascists means that the original intention of the law, to build an Iron Curtain only against Communists, peace - supporters, militant unionists, anti - imperialists and other progressives, will be carried out.

The author of the McCarran Law, Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.) is a notorious apologist, for the fascist dictator of Spain, Francisco Franco.

The government's action followed editorial screams by supporters of the McCarran police-state law, including the Daily News and Daily Mirror, that the measure was being "ridiculed" by its application to Spanish, South American and other fascists.

Predict 15c Steel Pay Rise

CLEVELAND.—Steel Magazine predicted Friday that steel interests would agree to a wage raise of 15 cents an hour and that they would promptly raise steel \$5 a ton.

"Under today's conditions," said the magazine, "producers aren't going to haggle too long over the amount of wage boosts. The union will be happy to settle for 15 cents an hour."

Steel added that the negotiations due to begin between the steel union and U.S. Steel Monday "will bear watching" because of the pattern they may set.

The steelworkers' union is reported demanding 25 cents an hour.

Weirton Steel NLRB Election Oct. 24, 26

PITTSBURGH (UP).—The National Labor Relations Board has 11,800 employees of the Weirton Steel Co., in Weirton, W. Va., and Steubenville, O.

istration is represented by a Republican Assemblyman.

Two districts which showed the least perceptible decrease are also Republican areas, Clason Point and the Riverdale - Fieldstone sections. The heavy labor districts had sharp drops below 1949 enrollments.

Queens revealed the same picture. The 7th, 8th, and 9th districts—Forest Hills, Flushing, Bayside, Queens Village and Hollis—which have Republican legislators, all increased their registration. Only six of the borough districts, despite heavy population increases because of new housing developments, topped 1949 enrollments, yet three of them are Republican.

MARCANTONIO AREA

The four districts in Rep. Marcantonio's congressional race, though not as bad as other Manhattan areas, also lagged in registration going into the fifth day.

While no definitive interpretation can be made of the falling off in enrollment, until the final results are in, the figure already indicate a grueling, all-out fight by progressive labor and political forces to get out the vote on the final day for peace and democratic candidates.

The reactionary machines have gotten out their registration, while large numbers of liberal-minded independent voters are staying home.

It would be a mistake, however, to see this as a final election result. The registration, even in reactionary areas, can be broken through by the most intense and

(Continued on Page 6)

Urges Vote for First Negro Woman in Assembly

By supporting Miss Frances Smith, American Labor Party candidate for the Assembly in the 11th District, Manhattan, the Communist Party is adding its voice to the thousands of progressives who are determined to send a Negro woman to the State Assembly for the first time. S. W. Gerson, state legislative chairman of the Communist Party, told a WMCA radio audience Friday night.

All candidates and platforms, the Communist spokesman declared, must be judged on two basic questions: "War or peace, Fascism or democracy."

Leaders of both the Republican

and Democratic parties, he asserted, are "essentially united" on these central questions.

"Both," he said, "support Wall Street's bi-partisan war program. The majority of the representatives of both parties voted for the McCarran police-state bill. Both of them play cynically and demagogically with the popular yearning for peace."

Gerson charged: "One gang wants war now; the other gang wants war a little later. Their real quarrel is simply over the spoils."

GOP LINE

The Republican high command in New York, he pointed out, has long been associated with the Chase National Bank and Morgan interests and its characterized principally by its "support of McCarthyism nationally and its ill-concealed enthusiasm for the 'preventive war' theory." On domestic policy, he said, the GOP has proved repeatedly its "hidebound reactionary and even pro-fascist quality by the consistent votes of the bulk of its congressional representa-

tatives for the McCarran Bill, Taft-Hartley and against all progressive social legislation."

Gerson then directed his fire against the Democratic state leadership. He said:

"The Democratic State leadership, like the Truman leadership nationally, long ago deserted and betrayed Roosevelt's policy of the Grand Alliance—the policy of American-Soviet friendship. This policy, formed during the 'thirties and overwhelmingly supported by the people, was a foundation for victory over the Axis and created the possibility for a durable peace through the United Nations. This policy, which recognized the possibility and necessity for peaceful co-existence of socialist and capitalist nations, was expressed in the agreements at Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam. The destruction of these agreements and the policy which underlay them has been a major effort of the Truman Administration and its Republican supporters."

Gerson said, are "stooges for the bi-partisan war policy," trying to become "officially recognized" as the "patronage-receiving labor wing of the Truman crowd."

"They agree essentially with the atomic war policy of the two old parties. They seek the special

(Continued on Page 6)

Let This Rule Apply to All!

Mrs. Roosevelt, in answering her questioner, gives the traditional American answer—the political beliefs of every citizen cannot be questioned, or forced from him, or made the basis of any discriminatory action.

If any American can be forced to disclose his private political views as the condition for his employment, etc., then nothing remains of the secret ballot.

Yet, exactly what Mrs. Roosevelt asserts as our traditional

I have heard, from what I think to be a reliable source, that your son John is a Republican—at least he is not a New Dealer. Is this correct?

My son John is one of the members of our family who has no interest whatsoever in politics. His interests lie entirely in business. Jokingly he has said to us that he is a Republican, but whether he has ever voted the Republican ticket I do not know, for one's political beliefs, like one's religious beliefs, should not be questioned. He knows that I am a Democrat and believe in the Democratic party and why. If he should feel differently I would respect his feelings and not try to make him state his beliefs unless he volunteered the information.

The question on the political beliefs of her son, John, is reproduced above from her column in McCall's Magazine.



right is being grossly violated in our country today! The Hollywood Ten are in jail because they would not "register" their political views with the Un-American Committee! The Communist Party 11 leaders face long prison terms because they dared to take their stand on their political opinions in defiance of the "thought control" provisions of the Smith Act.

And the notorious McCarran-Mundt law plainly calls for the "registration" and/or imprisonment of any American whose political opinions on any subject do not pass muster with the appointed "thought control" boards! The McCarran law provides concentration camps for men and women solely on the basis of their OPINIONS. Mrs. Roosevelt! Will you speak out against these violations of the sound views you state to your correspondent?

Donovan Tries to Gag Marc Canvassers

The desperation reached by James G. Donovan, Rep. Vito Marcantonio's opponent for Congress in the 18th district, was seen in the Tammany hack's current efforts to browbeat local residents into barring American Labor Party canvassers from discussing the issues with them.

Donovan's campaign literature yesterday reflected his backers' fears of the electorate's insistence upon discussing issues. Donovan throwaways carried a "dire warning"—in underscored type—that "the people, both men and women, who are ringing your doorbell and urging you to vote for Marcantonio, are all Communists."

"Don't let them into your home," it urged.

This new low in redbaiting by

the GOP-Tammany-Liberal candidate is regarded here as an effort to deprive the citizenry of their traditional electoral right to hear speakers on all sides in a campaign.

But it is also understood as the measure of desperation the Donovan gang-up feels, for his campaign is at in the doldrums. So few canvassers and speakers have showed up for him, that it was learned here Friday he has hired a commercial outfit to supply speakers on his behalf.



FRANCES SMITH

Army Promotes 'Bomb Russia' General

WASHINGTON.—Maj. Gen. Orvil A. Anderson, who was suspended as head of the Air Force War College for publicly urging bombing of Russia, got himself a new, more important assignment Friday. Gen. Anderson had urged that atom-bombs be dropped on Russia without the formality of declaring war. His views were in perfect keeping with those of im-

portant government officials, but it was decided, in Anderson's case, that they should not have been so baldly stated for public consumption.

Now Anderson has been shifted to command of the 3750th Technical Training Wing at Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Tex., succeeding Brig. Gen. Emil C. Keil, who will get a new assignment.

An Air Force spokesman said "there has been no disciplinary action; there was no reprimand—nothing." He went on to describe the new post as "very responsible" because of Air Force expansion, whereas the War College command has declined in importance since the Korean war broke out.

Anderson was suspended Sept. 1 by

Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff. He is said to have told reporters:

"Give me the order to do it and I can break up Russia's five bomb nests in a week." He did not go into detail but it raised the question whether he had revealed a highly classified espionage secret.

JAPAN CP CONDEMNS GOV'T RELEASE OF WAR CRIMINALS

TOKYO.—The Communist Party accused the government Friday of trying to restore militarism in Japan by clearing some 10,000 purged Japanese leaders for return to public life.

The clearances of 10,091 persons was approved by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

A statement by Communist members of the Diet (parliament) said the removal of "10,000 collaborators in the last war of aggression" from the purge list and the recent purge of leading members of the Communist Party has clarified the government's imperialistic and aggressive designs.

The postwar purge list numbered some 32,000 persons, including politicians, businessmen, writers and educators who were prominent both before and during the war.

Hitler's Atom Chief to Teach Here

TROY, N. Y. — One of Germany's foremost authorities on hydrogen isotopes will join the faculty of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute on Jan. 1.

Dr. Paul Harteck, head of the University of Hamburg, will take a post as visiting research professor of physical chemistry. He has agreed to remain at RPI for at least 18 months.

During World War II, Harteck headed Germany's heavy water research and directed the big heavy water plant in occupied Norway.

Harteck's most recent work has been in isolating quantities of Tritium, believed to be the central material in the hydrogen bomb. He is developing theories as to the origin of this hydrogen isotope, which exists naturally in the atmosphere.

Home Fuel Oil Prices Raised

HARTFORD, Conn. (UP).—Socony Vacuum marketing assistant J. C. Logan said Friday that the price of home heating oil and kerosene along the eastern seaboard had been advanced one-half cent a gallon. This brings the price of fuel oil to 12.6 cents a gallon, and kerosene to 14 cents a gallon.

Soviets Pledge to Meet U.S. 'Half Way' In Direct Parleys

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky promised in the United Nations Friday that the Soviet Union would meet the west "halfway" if the west would drop its "tough" policy and enter peace talks. Vishinsky warned that rearmament by the United States and its allies could not make the Soviet Union "shake in its boots."

Vishinsky told the main political committee he was "soundly convinced that things will change" if the west returns to the wartime policy of cooperation.

"Some say," Vishinsky stated, "that only force can impress the Soviet Union. They say that only when the Soviet Union is made to shake in its boots can understanding be reached. What a profound and deep mistake! It will be a long time before the Soviet Union can be made to shake in its boots over anybody. Look at Russian history. You will come back to your senses and return to a state of calm and sobriety."

"The Soviet Union is prepared to meet its partners halfway, but not all the way, not ad infinitum, not under conditions which amount to open pressure or as a dictate imposed on the Soviet Union."

"Since the wartime policy of co-

operation, some nations have gone on to a tough policy. There could have been no greater about-face. Obviously, this policy has yielded no results, so why not get back to the old wartime policy which did?

"Then things may change. I am soundly convinced that things will change. Perhaps then you will clean up the sorry mess which you have created and remove the obstacles in our way to cooperation."

"If you want to heal the wound, we should get together and see what can be done. When you make proposals for us to give up our position and go all the way to meet you, when you won't even go half way, do you really want us to come?"

EXPANSIONIST POLICY

Vishinsky accused the United States of following an expansionist policy in sending Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces across the 28th Parallel and in dispatching the Seventh Fleet to Formosa waters.

John Foster Dulles, U. S. dele-

U. S. Ships Continue Shelling Korea Cities

MacArthur forces are continuing the naval and aerial bombardment of Korea along a 275-mile stretch of the northeast coast, United Press reports. Late Friday, Syngman Rhee units were placed at 74 miles east of Pyongyang while U.S. troops were reported to have entered Kumchon, 70 miles south-east of the Korean capital.

The U. S. battleship Missouri rained shells for more than an hour on Tanchon, equaling the 800,000 pounds poured into Chongjin on Thursday.

The Missouri, leading the bombardment on the coast, had steamed southward to shell what was described as "railroad yards and bridges" in the area of Tanchon because there were "no targets" left in Chongjin. Other bombers ranged over North Korea, not far from the Soviet and Chinese borders. Both the latter governments have several times in the last months blasted the Truman government for bombing and strafing attacks on their territory.

Heavy street fighting was in progress in Kumchon, which had a prewar population of 25,000.

Rail Express Strike Halted

Three thousand striking railway express workers returned to work Friday after their union leaders called off the 19-day-old strike at the request of a three-man emergency board appointed by President Truman. Wage and jurisdictional issues are to be considered by the board in hearings starting Monday. The board's proposals, however, will not be binding on either side.

Ending of the strike was announced by John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of Local 808, International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The union is demanding a 20-cent-an-hour wage increase, a five-cent welfare fund, increased holiday, vacation and overtime pay, guaranteed job opportunities and union control over loading and unloading of trucks.

Present wage rates are \$67 for a 44-hour week and \$59 for helpers.

Push Mayor Church for McCarran Board

Appointment Pressed as Graft Scandal Rocks New Rochelle

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Residents of this city now rocking under an exposure of municipal corruption were shocked yesterday to learn that the state Democratic Party is promoting the appointment of Mayor Stanley M. Church to the national five-man McCarran registration board.

The Federal police state law requires the presidential appointment of a board to oversee its thought-control provisions.

Church—who pushed through the first municipal witchhunt "registration" law in New York State—now gets \$5,000 as mayor; the McCarran board will pay \$15,000. Church had declared his law was patterned after a local law passed by Los Angeles County, which two California judges have since declared unconstitutional.

Throughout the city, people were expressing astonishment that Paul S. Fitzpatrick, state chairman of the Democratic Party, is identifying himself with Church.

The local press Friday said Church's appointment was being "vigorously and unanimously" backed by the state Democratic organization. Church has refused to comment.

ANOTHER O'D?

Observers see this as an effort to get Church "out from under." One political expert here said, "The Democrats got O'Dwyer out in time, just before the scandal exploded. Now they're doing the same for Church."

A strong current of opposition is running here to the local "little McCarran act." The Negro people, a larger sector of the voters,

Plan More U.S. Arms Against Viet-Nameese

WASHINGTON.—A meeting to discuss increased U. S. arms for the French invasion army in Viet Nam was held here behind closed doors Friday. Jules Moch, French defense minister and Maurice Petsche, French finance chief, discussed the question with Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Defense Secretary George C. Marshall, Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder and other officials.

Moch outlined plans to double French arms spending next year from \$1,200,000,000 to \$2,450,000,000. He said this leaves a budget gap of \$770,000,000 and that American help was wanted to meet the deficit.

Viet Nameese Liberate Thatke, Border Citadel

SAIGON, Indo-China.—The French have ordered the evacuation of Thatke, stone citadel on the China border, under mounting pressure of the Viet Nameese People's Army.

Ross Pledges \$600 Raise in Teachers' Pay

The United Parents Association was assured on Friday by American Labor Party mayoralty candidate Paul L. Ross that if elected he would raise teacher salaries immediately by \$600 as favored by the Teachers Union.

Ross' position was presented to the UPA, which had submitted a questionnaire to all four mayoralty candidates and state candidates as a voting guide for 3,520,000 members of 315 affiliated parent and parent-teacher associations.

Ross, as well as Edward Corsi, Republican candidate, opposed granting the Board of Education fiscal independence, the power to levy a separate school tax, and the right to decide on how it should be allocated. Their reasons, however, were different; Ross objecting to such sweeping powers by the Board because of its reactionary composition and previous record of political skullduggery.

Corsi said that Board members are not elected and therefore should not have fiscal independence, but he favored giving the Board complete budget control after the Board of Estimate had approved the budget.

Acting Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, Experience Party can-

Advance elements of the Thatke garrison have reached the safety of Nacham, another border fortress 27 miles to the southeast, a spokesman at French military headquarters here said.

The bulk of the French troops were still retreating along the twisting, jutting mountain crags between Thatke and Nacham.

The French spokesman described the retreat as "urgent and delicate."

Thatke is the seventh frontier fort abandoned by the French since Sept. 18.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

Former Mayor O'Dwyer is back in town because of the police-gambler scandal. At this moment O'Dwyer would probably be more comfortable if, instead of United States ambassador to Mexico, he were Mexican ambassador to the United States.

American Labor Party candidate for mayor, Paul Ross, proposes that revenue be raised through a gross tax on gamblers' business. Another idea might be an excess profits tax on police officials.

Truman's Pacific Hop: A Step in War Journey

By Joseph Starobin

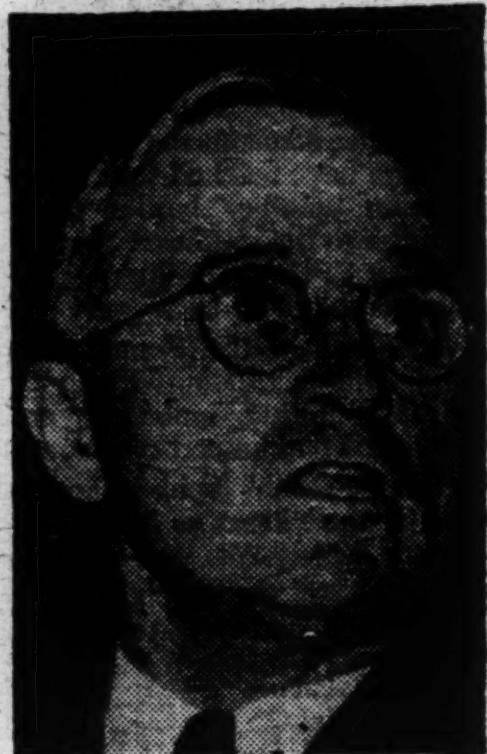
LAKE SUCCESS

White-haired, ruddy-faced Andrei Vishinsky is proving to be the kind of a fellow who won't take "No" for an answer. Despite Secretary Dean Acheson's "who, me?" attitude toward repeated offers of peace-making, the Soviet foreign minister perseveres.

And so we have this weekend's contrast: instead of a top-level parley between Vishinsky and Acheson, or between Truman and Stalin—a parley that would spell peace—the President is meeting with Gen. Douglas MacArthur. And whatever it is this parley means, it doesn't mean peace.

The persistent peace effort of the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia has become the chief feature of the current UN session; on every single item before the UN Political Committee, Vishinsky comes back with one or another proposal which puts the State Department on the spot.

First, there was the move for peace in Korea, based on an immediate cease-fire, and the right of the Korean people to determine



PRESIDENT TRUMAN
On War Journey

their own affairs free of any foreign occupation.

That was rejected last weekend in the plenary session in favor of a green-light to Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The UN resolution put no time limit on American occupation of Korea, and gave tacit blessing to the restoration of the discredited Syngman Rhee regime. Then the Soviet spokesman

opened up on the proposal of John Foster Dulles for a complete re-vamping of the UN structure, which in effect turns the UN into an armed alliance, under the thumb of the Anglo-American majority.

★
THE SOVIET STAND was positive on some aspects of this plan; but instead of scuttling the UN, Vishinsky proposed to make it work. He insisted that the Big Five consult with each other to reestablish peace, pending the implementation of Article 43 of the Charter which provides for a UN military force under the Security Council.

In a speech at a Freedom House banquet last week, Acheson repeated the old song and dance that no negotiations are possible until the United States has built up what it considers necessary strength, but even then the Secretary of State did not promise negotiations at all.

He was merely trying to justify the feverish re-armament policy, while pushing a reluctant nation into arming to the teeth, and tolerating all sorts of armed adventures as in Korea.

★
WILL ALL THIS bring peace? There's nothing in the record to show it. For all of Acheson's pledges against preventive war. This real policy can only lead to an ultimatum to the Soviet Union and then attack—not only on Russia—but all of Europe.

This brings us to the Truman-MacArthur meeting. It is surely not a meeting that promises peace in the Far East. Even though the President speaks of the "final phases" of the war in Korea, the fact is that he is pressing that war into northern Korea, further bombarding towns and villages, and undoubtedly preparing new naval and air operations into the heart of the People's Republic. There is no sign of any restraining presidential influence upon Gen. MacArthur as far as Korea goes.

★
THE BIG ISSUE before the Pacific conferees is how to proceed



GEN. MACARTHUR
No Figleaf

with respect to China and Formosa—and possibly also the developing battle for the national liberation and independence of Indo-China, where the advancing Viet-namense are already facing the intervention of American material.

The problem is how to hold on Formosa, and hence continue to intervene in China's affairs, as well as to blackmail and pressure the Chinese People's Government. And thus becomes a problem in the face of earlier promises to the United Nations that the occupation of Formosa was purely a matter of military necessity, scheduled to end with the Korean fighting. It is also a problem in view of the Chinese Peoples Government complaint of aggression which is to be aired at Lake Success by mid-November.

Both Truman and MacArthur want to hold Formosa, if they can. Truman wants to do so under a UN fig-leaf, and in such a way as to meet the hesitation of Britain, and the charges of aggression from People China.

MacArthur has said he doesn't give a fig for the UN figleaf. No doubt the President is trying to work things out in such a way that he does not upset the State Department's carefully-loaded apple-cart.

14 U.S. Hospitals For Korea Wounded

WASHINGTON (UP).—American casualties in the Korean war will be treated at 14 Army hospitals in this country, the Army surgeon general's office said Friday.

Scanning the News

The President's Brothers

AN A-BOMB RAID on Britain left 500,000 "dead," 1,000,000 "homeless," according to conservative estimates. The "raid" was a simulated attack organized by Britain's High Command, with an assist from the U. S. Air Force. . . .

Asians have little use for the Marshall Plan, a conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Lucknow, India, revealed. The conference also showed that the scale in Asia is tipping in favor of the liberation movements, most of them led by Communists. . . . Twenty million Chinese peasants now belong to cooperatives. . . . Shanghai police are holding forums in which the department must listen to, accept and do something about criticism voiced by the people of the city. . . .

British investments overseas have declined 45 percent in the last 10 years. U. S. investments overseas have climbed in the same period. . . .

EXPOSURES OF CRAFT and corruption are shaking the puppet Quirino government in the Philippines. Three of President Quirino's brothers are among a group of 83 Congressmen, 19 Senators and other political stooges, who have been charged with making \$1,000 to \$1,500 from each immigrant brought in above permissible quotas. . . . While the exposure was being made public, President Quirino authorized general increases in the price of food. . . .

Questions are being raised in the Iranian Parliament about what was accomplished with the \$500,000 paid an American engineering firm to work out an economic "plan" for Iran. . . .

The people of West Germany are opposed to the "rearmament" plan demanded by Acheson and agreed to by the Bonn Government, it is admitted even by conservative newsmen. . . .

The Jewish War Veterans Convention was told by Major Hyman that denazification in the U. S. Zone of Germany has failed. . . . The U. S. government has agreed to permit 45,000 Nazi refugees to enter the country. . . .

An international conference of mining and steel union delegates in Paris condemned the Schuman proposal for a coal and steel cartel. The unionists see it as resulting in worse conditions for the workers and increased unemployment. . . . Bread rations for underfed Yugoslav workers and peasants were cut another 10 percent by order of Marshal Tito. . . .

The Spanish government admitted that workers have had to live by buying bread (almost their sole means of sustenance) on the black market. . . . Latest documents reveal that the Nazi government invested \$200,000,000 to help Franco take power. . . . U. S. agents have arranged a new trade deal between Spain and Japan. . . .

The Finnish Communist Party increased its votes in the Helsinki municipal election. . . . Fascists threw two grenades at French Communist leader Jacques Duclos. Ten persons at the street meeting were wounded, though Duclos was not injured. . . .

Brisbane (Australia) longshoremen are contributing a day's pay to cover expenses for delegates to the Second World Peace Congress, to be held in England next month. . . .

Trouble for McCarran

TRUMAN'S LATEST APPOINTEE, Dr. Alan Valentine, who will be Economic Stabilization Director, was opposed to FDR and all his policies, domestic and foreign. Dr. Valentine, in his new position, will have a lot to say over wages, working conditions and the rights of unions. . . .

The government has increased its armaments buying by 500 percent since the beginning of the Korean war. But that's (Continued on Page 6)

GOP, Tammany Kill Low-Cost Nurseries

By Louise Mitchell

Rising prices and taxes are driving more women into industry. The wages of the average bread-winner cannot cover the mounting costs that are steadily beating down the



THIS?—children playing in a littered empty yard. . . . much-ballyhooed American standard of living.

Government statistics show that employment of women in New York State's manufacturing industries rose 11 percent in August. Women constituted 33.8 percent of the August manufacturing employment total as compared with 32.4 in July. Heavy increase in employ-

ment of women occurred largely in the electrical machinery and fabricated metal shops.

With the drafting of married men between the ages of 19 and 25 into the armed services, millions of women with children will be forced to seek employment to supplement their incomes. Greater pressure will also be placed on



OR THIS?—organized play with others in a nursery.

women to replace the jobs vacated by men inducted into the Army.

AFTER THE LAST WAR, women were told their place was back in the kitchen. They had done a fine job, it was admitted, but were not needed in industry any more. Newspaper columns and new books harped on the Hitlerite theme of a woman's place is where

have to become part of that unhappy group known as "doorkey" children. These youngsters wear the keys to their homes around their necks during the day so as to facilitate their own comings and goings.

"Doorkey" children have long been a custom in the poorest neighborhoods, and especially in Harlem where mothers are forced to seek employment at all times.

★
WORKING MOTHERS will get little assistance from city, state or federal agencies in placing their children in all-day or after school nurseries. Private institutions are too expensive for the average family.

Paradoxically, many mothers face a situation where all additional income often goes to pay for nursery costs. Actually, they are working to pay for this service and additional expense for job maintenance with little going into the family kitty.

Shortly after the last war, Gov. Dewey speeded the dissolution of state and federally aided nurseries in New York.

In New York City, Mayor O'Dwyer tied the city nurseries to the Welfare Department, forcing thousands of eligible children in the nurseries and on the waiting lists out of the program. Today some 100 Welfare nurseries service

(Continued on Page 7)

The Worker

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The Ghastly 'Shot in the Arm'

BEHIND POLITICS is economics.

Behind the whipped-up froth about the "Soviet menace" and the backs-to-the-wall "peril we are in," etc. etc. are the hard facts of capitalist economics.

The bedrock of the "war is inevitable" program dinned into our ears from Washington is the fact that the private owners of America's industry CANNOT FIND ANY MARKETS SUFFICIENT TO CONSUME THEIR VAST "OVER-PRODUCTION." They can't find any profitable outlets for their huge "surplus capital." They can't that is, in any other way than to MANUFACTURE AN ARTIFICIAL ARMAMENTS MARKET GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT MONEY.

This they are doing through their whipped up war scares, their provocations in Asia, their refusal to consider any peace settlements on any terms whatsoever. It is as if the maker of fire engines started fires to "provide a market" for his equipment.

THAT IS WHY Roger Babson, well known pro-capitalist economist, had to admit that if it hadn't been for the Korean affair which has given business and employment a shot in the arm, THIS BUBBLE (of economic boom—Ed.) WOULD BE BURSTING NOW. (New York Times, Oct. 3).

That is why the financial pages of the press boasted this week that Europe's "over-production of coal" is now becoming a "shortage because of defense needs."

This determination to keep the war fires burning as a means of averting ECONOMIC CRISIS was well stated by Wall Street big-wigs in a recent closed-doors meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers. Robert S. Allen, syndicated columnist reported October 6 that Wall Streeters were shouting for a "preventive war" right now as the only way to stoke the fires of industry.

Anyone can read in the press that whenever there is talk of let-down in war tension, that stock market and commodity prices FALL, and then go up again when the market is assured that THERE IS "NO DANGER" OF PEACE OR ANY PEACE SETTLEMENT!

THIS PUSH TO RE-ARMAMENT and allegedly "inevitable war" is giving a handful of American corporations the biggest profit haul ever seen in the U. S. A.

It staggers the imagination to read the figures of private corporation profits coming out of the "peril we are in."

The super-patriots in private industry, who shout for suppression of "Communist subversion" and such baloney, have just raised the price of ARMS EQUIPMENT BY FIVE BILLION DOLLARS.

That is, since the June 25 invasion of Korea by MacArthur, private trusts have told Uncle Sam that his "defense" will cost him an extra five billion dollars! Not only that, the new priority rules allow any Wall Street corporation to REFUSE A "DEFENSE" CONTRACT UNLESS THE CORPORATION CONSIDERS THAT THE PRICE IS HIGH ENOUGH. So much for "our peril" and the patriotism of the Merchants of Death.

BIG BUSINESS IS GIVING some wage raises in many industries. They are paying out some nickels from their huge "defense" take. They are forced to do so. But they are quickly taking it back through higher food prices and through government "defense" taxes!

Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder has warned us that the new wage taxes which bit into our pay starting October 1 ARE JUST THE BEGINNING. He said (Oct. 10) that "A greater tax increase than most people realize" is on the way AFTER THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Wall Street has no intention of sharing its armaments profits with American labor; on the contrary, its main idea is to loot labor more easily in the name of "sacrifice" and patriotism by provoking war situations all over the globe. The war program directed not only against the colored peoples of Asia and the socialist states; it is aimed at the living standard of every American working class home.

The choice facing labor is not "economic crash or war." That is a deadly choice spelling suffering either way. The choice is peace, social security, and ultimately socialism—Or hysteria, witchhunts, speed-up, heavy taxes, thought control and atomic slaughter. Which is YOUR CHOICE?

Army Reviews Gilbert Case; Protests Rise

As protests of the death sentence on 32-year-old First Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., continued to reach the White House and the Pentagon, the Army's Judge Advocate General's office in Washington this week began a review of the court-martial trial in Korea which doomed the World War II hero of York, Pa.

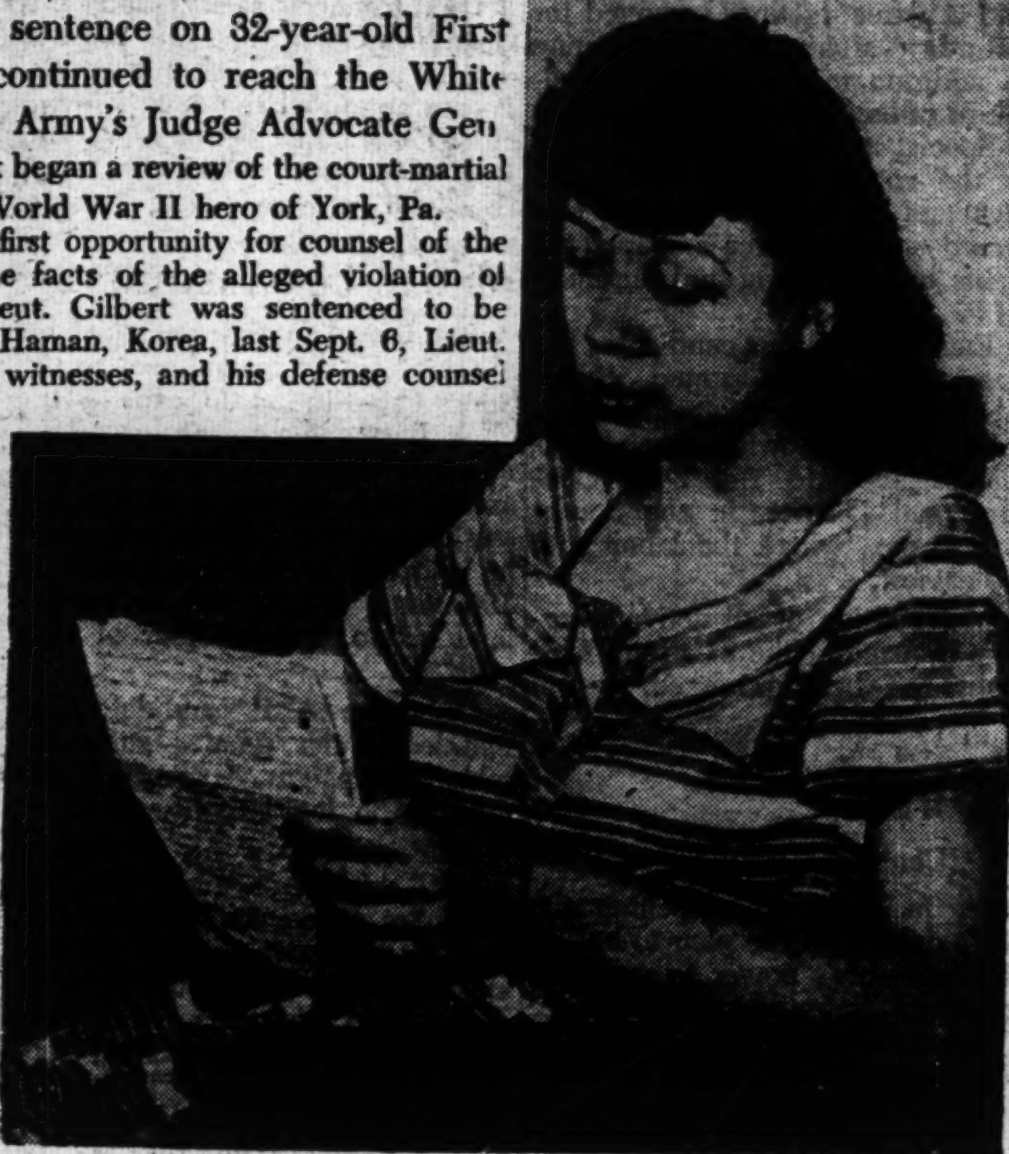
This review will provide the first opportunity for counsel of the young Negro officer to present the facts of the alleged violation of Article of War 75 for which Lieut. Gilbert was sentenced to be executed. At the court-martial in Haman, Korea, last Sept. 6, Lieut. Gilbert was denied the benefit of witnesses, and his defense counsel put up no argument in his behalf.

Article of War 75 covers the charge by Lieut. Gilbert's superior officer that he refused to advance with his command in disobedience of orders. Lieut. Gilbert has written his wife, Mrs. Kay Gilbert, that he received conflicting orders and that at no time did he refuse to fight. He wrote that he was ill and had asked for relief, that his company had gone for 13 days without food and water.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL E. M. BRANNAN announced that top army legal officials are studying the court martial. An army board of review will be followed by a review by the judicial council in the Judge-Advocate General's office. If the court martial is upheld by these bodies, the case then goes to President Truman, who has the final authority to revoke the death penalty or to free Lieut. Gilbert.

In Tokyo, meanwhile, one Negro war correspondent, apparently at the order of the Negro publishers of a chain of weeklies, solicited a statement from Gen. MacArthur to counteract the growing resentment of Negroes against continued jimcrow in U.S. armed forces under his command. Gen. MacArthur complied with a few words which the weekly displayed as lavish praise of Negro soldiers. However, the general, whom the correspondent described as "gallant soldier-statesman," had no words to say about abolishing jimcrow or intervening against the jimcrow frame-up of Lieut. Gilbert.

MEANWHILE, protests of the



MRS. LEON GILBERT reads the latest letter from her husband who is in an army stockade in Tokio facing execution. The mother of two children, she is now pregnant. She flew in from Japan to organize the appeal for her husband's life.

court martial and demands for a stay of Lieut. Gilbert's execution continued to reach the White House. Actions and appeals included the following:

- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People requested Army Secretary Frank Pace, Jr., to revoke the death sentence. The NAACP urged an immediate announcement that Lieut. Gilbert would not be executed, adding that it had received reports of prejudice against Negro servicemen in Korea and of acci-



LIEUT. LEON A. GILBERT, JR.

(Continued on Page 7)

Graft Expose Rocks Old Parties in N. Y.

Exposure of the deep-seated corruption in New York's political life has rocked both major parties and has become the chief theme of their leading candidates for state and city offices. Since the city is under Democratic Administration, that party has been on the de-

corruption in virtually all government departments. The disclosures of police graft have also been highly embarrassing to the "Liberal" Party, which is allied to Tammany Hall this year and is backing its choice for Mayor, Ferdinand Pecora.

The only party which comes into the election with clean hands is the American Labor Party. It has no ties to the corrupt machines. Since its existence is based upon a principled program rather than self-enrichment, it alone offers the means of cleaning up the corruption.

WHY DID THE GRAFT scandal in the Police Department break at this time? An inner squabble within the Democratic machine in Brooklyn pitted Mayor O'Dwyer, a Brooklynite, against Democratic Chairman and Borough President John Cashmore. O'Dwyer sought to remove Cashmore as Democratic leader. In retaliation, Cashmore's district attorney, Miles McDonald, opened up slightly on notorious police graft with the idea of forcing O'Dwyer to back down.

In the subsequent political

melee, O'Dwyer called the investigation a "witchhunt," and attempted to turn the wrath of the police and the city against the McDonald probe.

Having opened up slightly, the Democrats found themselves forced in self-defense to go much further than in similar gestures in the past because of fear that the GOP would make capital of it in the election. Now they can claim that they, not Dewey, are cleaning up the mess. Actually, the investigation has touched lightly on only one aspect of the general corruption in all phases of government which spread rapidly under the O'Dwyer-Tammany regime.

THE ELECTION PICTURE for the Democrats has become highly complicated with the "independent" candidacy of Vincent Impellitteri, the acting Mayor. Tammany is frightened that this, together with the graft scandal, will cost it the Mayoralty.

Hence, it demanded that O'Dwyer come back to New York to put his blessing on McDonald's probe of the corruption before going off to Mexico as Ambassador.

(Continued on Page 7)

Registration

(Continued from Page 2)

vigorous campaigning for the ALP program and candidates.

Last minute efforts to guarantee a sizeable increase in Bronx registration were planned Friday by ALP officers. One quarter of a million leaflets were printed for distribution Friday and Saturday and 22 street-meetings arranged for Saturday afternoon and evening in addition to the regular schedule of rallies throughout this week.

Special appeals are being made to the voters, through the meetings and leaflets, to guarantee a record vote for peace and for civil rights by registering and enrolling ALP.

Each of the Bronx candidates has been assigned to sound equipment and will participate in the street meetings, with special emphasis given to the 24th Congressional District, in the South-East Bronx, where the labor vote is heaviest.

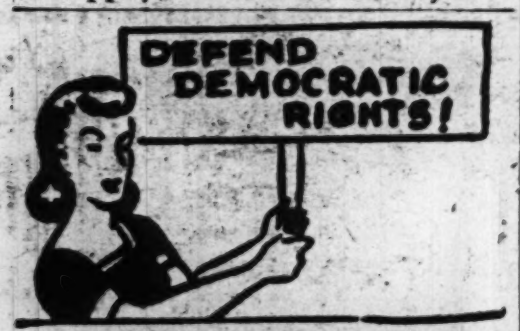
Mobilization of all active members by each of the 21 Bronx ALP clubs has been arranged.

Soviet

(Continued from Page 3)

gate, in his speech opening the day's debate on the plan to bolster the Assembly's power to meet aggression, rejected in advance Vishinsky's arguments that Big Five unanimity is a "must" for UN action to keep the peace.

"I deny with all possible vehemence," Dulles said, "the proposition that this organization is founded upon the principle of the unanimity of the permanent members of the Security Council. If that is the foundation of this organization, then it has no foundation at all, for there is today, unhappily, no such unanimity."



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Ross

(Continued from Page 3)

didate, did not reply to the UPA questionnaire. Tammany candidate Judge Ferdinand C. Pecora dodged the queries by standing pat for former Mayor O'Dwyer's Management Survey Committee, now studying methods to cut city fiscal appropriations.

On teacher salary increases Corsi proposed using the masters degree as a yardstick for boosts. Pecora straddled the issue without citing any specific figure. But Ross came out specifically for a flat \$600 increase which, he said, was long overdue.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

State candidates were asked for opinions on the amendment to the State Constitution to expand the city's borrowing power for school construction by \$85,000,000. This amendment, approved at the last session of the Legislature, must be adopted by the Legislature in 1951 and put to the voters for final action in November of next year.

Only the ALP candidates demanded much greater sums for school campaigns, as the ALP did during the legislative session.

ALP candidate for Governor, John T. McManus, and other ALP nominees called for \$215,000,000 in state aid above the \$85,000,000 in expanded borrowing power. This would give New York City \$300,000,000 in new school construction funds. Rep. Walter A. Lynch, Democratic candidate, also approved this state aid, but he didn't, of course, tell how Democratic legislators knifed minimum school fund proposals by going along with Gov. Dewey's Moore Commission formula for reduced funds to New York City last April.

Republican candidates shrieked the question was "unfair," pointing to the Republican-controlled School Building Commission in the Legislature studying the problem. Comptroller Frank Moore, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and GOP spokesman on this subject, replied to the UPA that "the facts show that the city of New York has been unable to spend all the money it has allocated for school construction in the past four years.

Moore's report last March undermining increased school aid to the city, was approved by the then Deputy Mayor William Reid, appointed by former Mayor O'Dwyer.

BETWEEN 11 and MIDNIGHT
and
THE IDIOT
IRVING PL Nov 14th ST. GR 5-9975

Gerson

(Continued from Page 2)

job of 'getting' the war program to organized labor and progressive voters. In this campaign they have shed every claim to liberalism by their blatant support of Rep. Lynch, candidate for governor, who voted for a loan to Franco and ho refused to sustain the veto of the McCarran bill.

MASK DISCARDED

The Liberal Party, Gerson reminded his listeners, is now discarding its anti-Tammany mask, which it wore for six years. Today, he pointed out, it is officially supporting the Tammany candidate for Mayor.

"The progressive voters of New York, however, are fortunate in having an alternative," Gerson declared. "They can support the ALP in this campaign because it is a united front, anti-war, anti-fascist, anti-monopoly party. It unites tens of thousands of New York voters on a peace platform. It unites many who may be confused on the origins of the Korean war and Wall Street intervention in Korea but who seek mediation of the Korean war, world peace, and the banning of the atomic bomb. Under the leadership of Rep. Vito Marcantonio it has made a brilliant record in the fight for the rights of the Negro people. It has always stood on the side of organized labor and against the Taft-Hartley Act.

"The Communist Party, while not running its own candidates this year, will be an active independent force in the campaign. We are the party of peace, democracy, security and Socialism. We are the only Marxist party in this election campaign.

"While the Communist Party puts forth its own independent, advanced position in the election, it nevertheless will support — as its has in the past—every effort of New York workers and other anti-fascists to unite against the war parties."

Gerson called on all radio listeners who had not yet registered to vote to do so at once.

"We are confident that a huge working class registration and a large Labor Party enrollment will be great steps in uniting the people of New York for peace, democracy and progress," he said.

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136 Wage-Hour Violations Noted

Employees of 136 firms in New York and New Jersey complained of Wage and Hour violations during September, according to a monthly report of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Of the 136 complaints, 75 were for failure to pay minimum wage of 75 cents an hour.

Mao Thanks Stalin For His Message

LONDON. — Radio Moscow said today that Mao Tze-Tung, chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, has thanked Soviet premier Joseph Stalin for the congratulatory message Stalin sent on the first anniversary of the founding of the republic.

public.

"I ask you to accept my sincere thanks for your friendly congratulations and wishes on the first anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic," Mao said in a message to Stalin.

CORRECTION

An extremely unfortunate typographical error appeared in Friday's Press Round-up, which the Daily Worker sincerely regrets. Through a linotype insertion of the word "and" before "Anders" in the phrase "... help for Lehman, Jew-hater Anders' pal," it appeared as if Lehman were the "Jew-hater." Obviously, no such language was intended. The reference was to the tribute paid Gen. Anders, notorious pro-fascist, anti-Semitic General, by Senator Lehman at the recent Pulaski Day ceremonies.

To Be Armed in the Struggle, Read— POLITICAL AFFAIRS

OCTOBER CONTENTS

The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party	Gus Hall
The Sovereignty of the American People Cannot Be Revoked by Any Act of Congress	Statement of National Committee, CP
The Fight to Repeal the Legislative Blueprint for Fascism	William Weinstone
On the Use of Negro Troops in Wall Street's Aggression Against the Korean People	Benjamin J. Davis
Wall Street's War Preparations and the People's Living Standards	Alexander Bittelman
On the Party	Liu Shao-chi
The Vatican's Reactionary Political Role	Michael Salerno

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what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

HERE'S THE GREATEST SOCIAL EVENT OF THE YEAR. Weeks of planning and preparation by the combined forces of the 6th South ALP and Tompkins Square YPA, will culminate this Saturday in the greatest evening of merriment the Lower East Side has ever seen. Look at this lineup: Movie, "The North Star," starring Dana Andrews and Ann Baxter. Dancing, continuous with social, folk and square. Entertainment, Jimmy Powers, comedian; YPA Peace Caravan; Vera, famous continental songstress and others. Refreshments and Candlelight Cabaret. All this will take place at the large clubrooms of the ALP and the YPA. Progressive New York is heading for the Lower East Side TONIGHT. For an unforgettable evening join us at 93 and 95 Ave. B (cor 6th St.). The Ave. B bus at Klein's on 14th St. will drop you at the door. Festivities start at 8:30. A \$1 contribution to the Marcantonio campaign is the fee.

SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S "ALEXANDER NEVSKY," the magnificent picturization of one of the most stirring episodes in Russian history, with music by Prokofieff, will be revived this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Oct. 14 and 15, at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.). Also: the delightful Soviet fantasy for all ages, "Leda and the Elephant." Two showings each night: Saturday 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.; Sunday 8:00 and 10 p.m. A social with refreshments all evening in the Art Room. Donation 83c plus tax.

WELCOME HOME BILL MCCARTHY, hero of Union Square, just out of jail. Dancing, Peace Caravan, refreshments, entertainment. Donation \$1.00. Saturday, Oct. 14th, 11 W. 18th St., 9 p.m. Civil Rights Congress.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Folk dancing, social, congenial atmosphere, refreshments. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

DANCE THIS SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 8:30 p.m. in the newly decorated ballroom of Club 65. Jerry Fisher and his orchestra. The Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Place at 8th St. and Broadway. Admission \$1.04 plus tax.

GET INTO THE SWING at Campaign Dance-A-Round, featuring Mithela Colney. African songs and dances plus other People's Artists. Folk sing, square and folk dancing with Fred, George and Sabina. Oct. 14th, 8:30, 250 W. 26th St. Instruction fee 50c.

TICKETS STILL AVAILABLE for "The Hammer," Saturday, Oct. 14th. The ALP 4th A. D. South has taken the house. Proceeds for campaign. Buy tickets at the door. Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72nd St.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT FILM Club presents Sergei Eisenstein's "Time in the Sun." Each individual shot offers and exciting—experience. . . . N. Y. Times. Three showings: 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Also social all evening. Membership fee \$1.11 W. 88th St.

GALA PRE-ELECTION AFFAIR. Local candidates will be there and other famous folk! Dancing and entertainment—at our Meet-Your Candidates Party. 12th A. D. Club, 702 St. Nicholas Ave. (near 145th St.) Sat. evening, Oct. 14th, Subs. 75c.

YPA Peace Caravan. Subs. 50c. 13th A. D. ALP, 3410 Broadway (cor. 138th St.), Room 210.

GALA PARTY AND DANCE. Refreshments, entertainment at Tubman LYL, 62 Pitt St. (near Delancey). 8:30 till ??? Subs. 50c.

Bronx
GALA TOM PAINE YPA SOCIAL. Entertainment, refreshments, Sat. Oct. 14th, 8:30 p.m. 724 Gerard Ave. (156th St. near Concourse). Subs. 50c.

THIS IS IT! Another rip-roaring Bessie Mitchell Party. First class entertainment as usual. Dancing, food (pizza, etc.) and fun. Subs. 50c. 3230 Bainbridge Ave. Bronx, ("D" train to 208th St.).

CLUB JEFFERSON LYL presents another great Candlelight Cabaret, Sat. Oct. 14th at 927 Kings Highway. Broadway entertainment, soft lights, soft music and dancing until . . . For a time you'll always remember, come down. Donation 75c. See you!

SUNDAY

Manhattan

SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S "ALEXANDER NEVSKY," the magnificent picturization of one of the most stirring episodes of Russian history, with music by Prokofieff, will be revived this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Oct. 14 and 15, at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.). Also the delightful Soviet fantasy—for all ages, "Leda and the Elephant." Two showings, each night: Saturday 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.; Sunday 8:00 and 10 p.m. A social with refreshments all evening in the Art Room. Donation 83c plus tax.

TONIGHT at Tompkins Square YPA. A Chaplin Film Festival. Showing starts at 9. Also dancing and refreshments. 95 Avenue B, cor. 6th St. (top floor). Contribution 50c.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Folk dancing, social. Rose Slav, director. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

"MARCANTONIO AND SHAKESPEARE," Dr. Annette Robinson will discuss Shakespeare's political characters, the hesitant liberal, the opportunist, the man of action and their 20th century prototypes. ALP Club, 220 W. 80th St. (Broadway), 8:30, forum, social. Subs. 75c.

ALL WELCOME. Kosciuszko and Pulaski Commemoration Meeting, Sunday, Oct. 15, 2:30. Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave. Speakers and recent Polish films. Admission free. Auspices: Club Polonia.

Brooklyn

DR. HOWARD SELSAM will lecture tonight, 8:30, at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: "Philosophy at the Crossroad—Peace or War."

Coming

HOLD SATURDAY NITE, Oct. 21 for People's Dramas' big Fall Dance and all-star show. Top performers. Nice people. Manzie Johnson's Orchestra. Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Pl. Tickets \$1.20 in advance at People's Drama, 6 Fifth Ave. OR 3-2728 and 44th St. Bookfair.

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Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 1 p.m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 6 p.m.

Scanning the News

(Continued from Page 4)

just a slight inkling of things to come. Plans are underway to jump the arms budget this fiscal year to \$70,000,000,000. It's now \$30,000,000,000.

Sen. Kefauver says his crime probe is non-political. The criminals, he states, are both Republicans and Democrats. . . .

Railway-unions in Nevada will oppose Sen. McCarran in his race for reelection. . . . Hundreds of arrivals to the U. S. are being held at Ellis Island under the first application of the McCarran Law. . . . Among those barred from entering was Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, prominent Latin-American publicist and former Cuban Cabinet Minister. Rodriguez, a Communist, is treasurer of the Inter-American Press Society, meeting in convention at the Waldorf-Astoria. . . . The West Coast Marine, Cooks and Stewards' Union bear two attempts by the Coast Guard to blacklist loyal union men under the pretext of "loyalty screenings." . . .

Candy and Brimstone

THE NUMBER of railroad workers injured last year totaled 22,105. . . . Despite the fight to abolish jimcrow education in Georgia, Gov. Talmadge named an all-white delegation to the President's Mid-Century Conference On Youth. . . . A grand jury refused to indict the Grand Dragon of the S. C. Ku Klux Klan on conspiracy charges growing out of the KKK attack on a Negro night club in Myrtle Beach, in which a robbed cop was killed. . . .

A strike on the three major networks was authorized by members of the Radio Writers Guild. . . . International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Local 10, San Francisco, overwhelmingly condemned National CIO raiding policies. Right-wing leaders in the local received an equally strong rebuff. . . .

Park Ave. society will throw two theater parties for the fascist outfit Common Cause, Inc. . . . That product of Hell, brimstone (sulphur), advanced from \$18 to \$22 a ton this week. . . . Nickel candies now cost seven and eight cents. . . .

The N. Y. State Court of Appeals rejected a teachers' motion to delay hearings on the constitutionality of the Feinberg Law until after the November elections. The law sets "loyalty" screenings for teachers. . . . Syracuse, N. Y., is having the worst polio epidemic in its history. . . .

CIO Shipyard workers were continuing their walkout at the Bethlehem yard in Staten Island, despite efforts by union officials to force them back. . . .

The most careful preparations of the rightwing officials didn't work at the N. Y. State CIO convention when several delegates from right-led locals opposed machine resolutions against the reelection of Rep. Vito Marcantonio. . . . Expulsions of progressive-led unions couldn't stop honest workers from asking what was wrong with Marc's record. . . .

Organized wrestlers picketed the Pasadena, Cal., Arena for higher fees per exhibition.

By BERNARD BURTON.

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Annual Jewish Labor Bazaar 'Has Everything'

After five years experience the annual Jewish Labor Bazaar can use the slogan—"We have everything." The bazaar committee is in a position to gauge what its 30,000 customers, during the 5-day bazaar, want and can afford to buy.

This year's event will be held Dec. 14 to 18 at the newly-decorated St. Nicholas Arena. Proceeds will go to combat anti-Semitism and discrimination and for aid in Israel, for Kibbutzim, schools, children's homes and cultural institutions maintained by the Agudah Tarbut La'am (Association for People's Culture).

Backed by a number of unions this year's bazaar will concentrate on such items as furniture, shoes, clothing, furs, household utensils, toys, fine jewelry, leather goods and other items manufactured in New York City.

The committee which prepares and supervises all phases of the

bazaar include: Max Brosnick of the Furriers Joint Council, Morris Angel of the Fur Joint Board, Max Goldstein and Sol Reinstein of the United Shoe Workers, Hank Antell and Max Noon of the United Furniture Workers, Benny Sher of the Jewelry Workers Union, Morris Schneiderman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers rank and file, N. Kaplan of the ILGWU rank

and file, Nathan Katz, business agent of the Pocketbook Workers Union and many others.

Martin Lapidus is the Bazaar Treasurer, and William Levner heads the Bazaar Committee.

The Bazaar office, located at 22 E. 17 St., Room 601, AL 5-5858 is open at all hours. Get in touch with it if you want to give a helping hand.

'Time in the Sun' Revived Saturday

The Saturday Nite Film Club of the Film Division of the Arts, Sciences and Professions is reviving Eisenstein's seldom-seen *Time in the Sun*, this Saturday evening, Oct. 14, at 111 W. 88th St. Edited from the original footage of cameraman Edward Tisse by Marie Seton, this version of the epic story of Mexico's peasant revolution is considered closer to Eisenstein's original conception than *Thunder Over Mexico*, which has been more widely known. Musical score is based on Mexican folk music.

Chandler Cowles, co-producer with Efreim Zimbalist Jr. of *The Consul*, has acquired the rights to the Louis O. Coxe-Robert H. Chapman dramatization of Herman Melville's *Billy Budd*, and will present it as soon as a cast can be assembled. Plans call for an opening Christmas week in New Haven and the Broadway premiere is scheduled for the week of Jan. 8. Norris Houghton, who directed the production of *Billy Budd* at the Experimental Theatre of ANTA, will direct the production for Mr. Cowles. Rehearsals are expected to begin Nov. 30.

Population of U.S. Put at 151,695,000

WASHINGTON (UP). — The Census Bureau estimated Friday that the population of the United States on Sept. 1 was 151,695,000, compared with an estimated 150,778,000 on April 1.

Gilbert

(Continued from page 5)

dential bombings of the 24th Infantry by U. S. planes.

The American Labor Party addressed a request to Rep. Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, to convene an emergency session of the committee for a full investigation of the policies and procedures which resulted in Lieut. Gilbert's conviction. At the same time, the ALP launched a postcard campaign addressed to President Truman, asking him to act at once to revoke the court martial sentence.

The Furriers Joint Council of New York, in behalf of its 12,000 members, asked President Truman and Army Secretary Pace to stay the execution of Lieut. Gilbert and abolish jimcrow in the armed services. The Furriers' appeal declared that the union membership considers the trial of Lieut. Gilbert "unfair and prejudicial."

A citizens rally at the monument of the Negro soldier on Chicago's South Side protested the court martial and urged President Truman to revoke the death sentence and free Lieut. Gilbert.

Another delegation protested directly to the United Nations. Following the lead of the Harlem Trade Union Council's delegation last week, 22 New York college students, led by John Harper, president of the NAACP chapter of the New York City College, urged the UN to intervene in an effort to save Lieut. Gilbert's life. As in the case of the Harlem Trade Union Council delegation, they were met by UN Secretariat Leo Malania, who said the case was in "internal military matter" of the U. S.

Graft

(Continued from Page 5)

sador. There is wide belief the Democrats will make him the "fall guy" in an effort to save themselves. His responsibility is obvious, but only as the political front for the entire Tammany machine.

Meanwhile, a sinister element has been the build-up of the new Police Commissioner, Thomas Murphy, a hack witchhunter who prosecuted the Hiss case. Observers recall how the FBI was glamorized for its "gang-busting," and was able to exploit the glamor in becoming an American Cestapo. There is danger the same procedure will be used with Murphy.

Tammany-GOP Kill Nurseries

(Continued from Page 4) about 5,000 children in the lowest income brackets. They are the children of relief families where the mother is unable to care for them or where a mother is forced to work because of minimum economic standing.

While these children are certainly deserving of nursery care and too many in this lowest income bracket are even unable to avail themselves of the program's benefits, tens of thousands of other children need a nursery program. They belong to the enormous lower income group bracket for whom

no provision is made in public or private nurseries.

The local child care committees after the war helped to salvage whatever nurseries exist today, even though Republicans and Democrats were determined to undermine this beneficial program.

Whether we are at war or at peace, well-staffed and equipped nurseries are essential, especially to the children of working mothers.

Doughnuts were eaten in the 16th century in Holland and were called "Olykeocks." They had no holes.

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NOTICE TO JOB APPLICANTS

The Daily Worker does not accept advertisements from employers offering less than the minimum wage. Firms engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for commerce must now pay at least 20 an hour and time and one-half for overtime under the Federal Wage and Hour Law. Advertisers covered by this law offer lower rates to job seekers should be reported to the Classified Advertising Manager, The Daily Worker, telephone ALgonquin 4-7854, or to the Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, 241 Ninth Ave., New York 1, N. Y., telephone LACKawanna 4-0000, ext. 434.

APARTMENT - ROOM WANTED

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RESTAURANT The best and largest selection of imported and domestic wines and liquors. All kinds of cocktails. Italian-American kitchen. Opened 24 hours. 243 East 17th Street, NYC. GRamercy 5-9531—John Paoletti, Prop.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

How the Players Split the Dough

HERE'S THE WAY the players shared in the World Series dough. Every Yankee getting a full share—\$5,737.96. (All amounts less taxes). Full Phillie share—\$4,081.34. The players, in secret ballot, vote on who gets full shares and who doesn't.

Players feel that Commissioner Chandler should have thrown some of the huge TV dough into their pot, but the Greatest Commissioner Since Landis didn't even give the courtesy of an interview when requested by the hat-in-hand "player representatives," Marty Marion of the National League and Fred Hutchinson of the American. A union organizer might find a fine response these days among the ballplayers.

The way the players split their share of the pool, which comes from the first four games only, is by vote after clubhouse debate barred to all but the players. There have been some hollers about the votes on occasion. In '38, the Cubs were ridden mercilessly by the Yanks during the World Series for a less than generous vote to some players who had helped win the flag but hadn't been with them all season. This is probably one of the reasons why the vote is no longer allowed to leak out until the Series is over.

The Yank players voted full shares to Billy Martin, a seldom used player who spent part of the year in Kansas City, and Bob Porterfield, the hard-luck pitcher who didn't help at all and was KO'd by a line smash off his face.

Johnny Hopp, who came in during the last weeks, was awarded a share of \$4,300. Dick Wakefield, who left early after tangling with the Yank owners, and never had a chance to help the club, was remembered by the players to the tune of \$1,150, a nice gesture.

In their first Series vote, the Phil players cut in for full shares part-timer Ken Johnson, the inviolated Bill Nicholson, and, of course, Curt Simmons. Rookie Jack Mayo, who came in late, was cut into \$1,025.

The Yankee amount is not a record. Top single figure ever was the Cleveland Indians' \$6,772.05 in 1948, due to the record capacity of their huge Stadium. Two big parks would break a record, like a Cleveland-Giant Series. (Next year?)

The first four teams in each league share in the pot, which is why finishing in the first division is called "finishing in the money."

Brooklyn and Detroit players, runners-up, got approximately \$1,112 per man. Giants and Red Sox got \$786 each, and Braves and Indians about \$340 each.

The Dodgers had a lot of part-timers. Cal Abrams, Chris Van Cuyk, Clarence Podbelian were voted \$376 each.

The Cleveland Indian players probably broke a precedent by voting a part share to a woman member of the organization. A half share of \$173.70 was voted to Miss Noreen Smith, General Manager Hank Greenberg's secretary.

The Tigers were generous with their shares, part-timers Joe Ginsberg, Dick Kryhoski and Marlin Stuart getting full shares.

Speaking of the Tigers, they don't look like a pennant threat in '51 as they stand. Not only is there still a grave first base problem, but the pitching, supposedly a strong point, may fall apart. Young Art Houtteman was drafted Friday, and he was the strong-armed hub of the staff. If he's gone next year, goodbye pennant hopes. Virgil Trucks may or may not get over his arm trouble, Ted Gray likewise, and Trout, Hutchinson and Newhouser are not exactly spring chickens.

'May Quit'

What is behind Joe DiMaggio's statement that he may not return to the Yankees in 1951? The baseball world wondered while DiMaggio insisted it was no "off the cuff" statement, not a publicity gag and not the opening shot in his campaign to win another \$100,000 contract from the Yankees.

DiMaggio said he "just hadn't made up my mind" and "probably wouldn't until next spring."

He said his health would be the determining factor. If it's good, Joe will be back. Otherwise, he indicates he may make the big jump into the television and radio field.

"I have two different points of view on next year," DiMaggio said. "I told Dan Topping in July and August that I didn't know if my aches and pains could take it another year. Then I felt like a two-year-old during the World Series

and I never felt better all season than I do now."

The first thought among baseball men was that DiMaggio was opening his bid for another \$100,000 contract.

There have been hints from the Yankee front office that DiMaggio will be asked to accept a cut in 1951.

Joe's statement makes it clear to the Yankee front office that he plans "to go out while still on top." Such plans would chase fears that he might linger on as an ordinary player drawing \$50,000 to \$60,000 a year.

"Both my knees were bad," Joe said. "My whole body ached and then on top of it all I got a virus

WORKER Sports

Looks Like Another Yank Championship

After a look at the pro Yankees roaring from behind to beat the inspired Frisco 49ers on the wet Stadium turf Thursday night, this scribe is willing to go out on a limb and predict that they are going to stay on top of their division for the rest of the season. What happens

after they, when they meet the winner of the other loop, probably the Cleveland Browns, or is it the New York Giants, we'll wait a little while to predict.

This Yankee outfit, while it has lost some of the rockribbed defensive qualities of last year, is a tremendously high pitched offensive outfit, the most pleasant to watch in local grid history. The club can unleash tremendous back-field speed and drive in Talieferro, Young, Howard and Toth. And it has a sweet passer in George Ratterman.

Talieferro, ex-Indiana ace grabbed from the defunct La Dons, where he was the AAC's rookie of the year in '49, is a tremendous acquisition, a driving runner and fine pass receiver. Sherm Howard, figured a second stringer, has come with a rush, particularly as a spectacular grabber of Ratterman's heaves for T.D. plays. Rookie Toth, who was out with a minor injury Thursday, does the blasting. Buddy Young, football's fastest man, has been shunted into a secondary role by this talent upsurge, but still paid off with the winning score Thursday when he got his hands on a kickoff and then went through for the last 20 yards like a cyclone, to win. Ends Dan Edwards and rookie Ed Weiner add to the pass receiving galaxy.

The Yanks have yet to face the Chicago Bears in their division, and this Lujack-Luckman combine rates their top threats. They lost to the LA Rams out yonder and figure to reverse that in the Stadium. They whipped Detroit soundly here. Idle Sunday, they play a return with the Greenbay Packers here next Thursday night and if you want to see great offensive football, have a peak. One buck bleacher seats aren't bad for football.

Sunday finds the Bears tangling with Green Bay and Detroit with the Rams. In the other division, the surprising Giants are at home to Pittsburgh, while Cleveland takes on the Cards and the Eagles are at Baltimore.

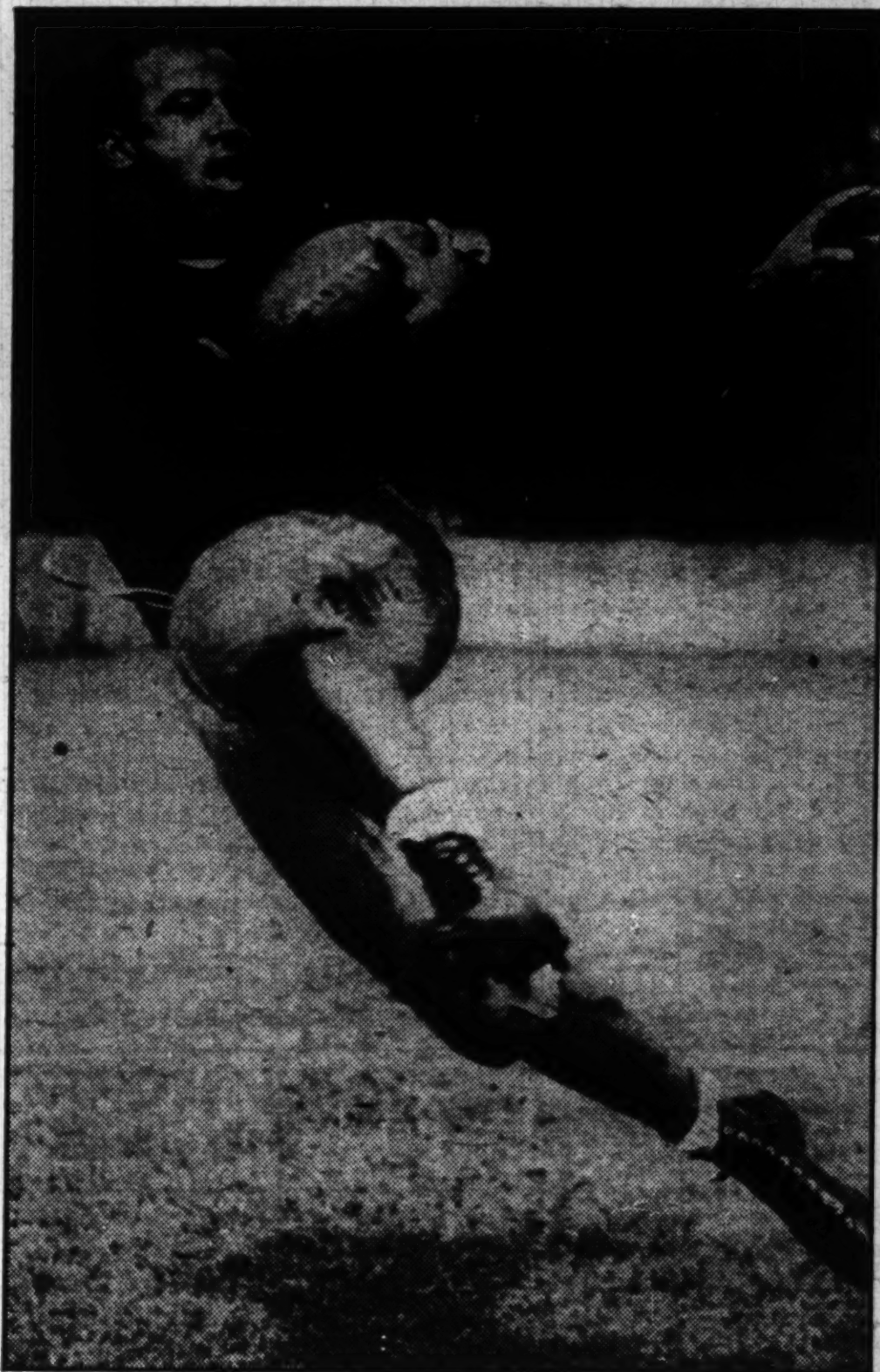
PRO STANDINGS

AMERICAN	W.	L.	Pct.
New York Giants	3	0	1.000
Cleveland	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Chicago Cards	1	2	.333
Washington	1	3	.250
Pittsburgh	1	3	.250


NATIONAL CONFERENCE	W.	L.	Pct.
New York Yanks	4	1	.800
Detroit	3	1	.750
Chicago Bears	3	1	.750
Green Bay	2	2	.500
Los Angeles	2	2	.500
Baltimore	0	3	.000
San Francisco	0	5	.000

cold. I didn't know if I could take it much longer and told Topping so. I can't make up my mind about next year until I know how my health is," he continued. "I don't want to start out with great hopes in April and then have to go through my 1950 experiences all over again."

Last season was DiMaggio's most frustrating although he closed at a .376-six-week pace and finished the season with 32 homers, 122 runs batted in and a .301 average. His health was as bad in mid-season as in the closing days of the 1949 campaign and he suffered the indignity of being benched for the first time in his career.



BUDDY YOUNG



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